APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,370—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1888.

TANAGRA FIGURES.

PLASTIC FACSIMILES OF TINTED STATUETTES FROM TANAGRA, GREECE.

R. LEUCHNER, VIENNA.

Illustrated Catalogues of this beautiful series of classic Statuettes, on application at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st July.
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th ,,
B.L.	CLYDE	4124	800	W. D. Mudie	4th Sept,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Brown	11th ,,
					Friday.
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th ,,
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

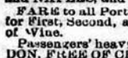
A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
1st, 15th, and 29th August,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th July, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 30 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 4th August, 1888

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Rassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

THE fine s. s. "SULTAN," 2,735 tons, Capt. R. COLLIN, sails as above on THURSDAY, the 2nd August, 1888, positively. Has excellent accommodation for Cabin passengers.—Apply

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Samuel Street, 18th July, 1888. Owners.

CHOICE MANILLAS.

A VERY fine parcel has just been received of No. 2 CIGARS and CHEROOTS.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 5.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA.

NOW READY! NEW EDITION!
In accordance with Army Orders, April, 1888,
A SUMMARY
OF THE
DRILL AND WORKING
OF
THE THREE ARMS
BY
COL. H. J. HALLOWES,
Assist. Adjutant-General, Mhow District.
Price, Re. 1; post free, Rs. 1-1-0

THACKER AND Co., LD., BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Owing to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

pecial arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL OBSERVER. Cloth bound. Rs. 3-8. Postage, 4 annas.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st August, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 29th July, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th August, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, at noon.

FOR MARMAGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY CALLING AT RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Marmagao every SATURDAY, at noon and Marmagao every TUESDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train.

Bombay to Marmagao	1st class	Rs. 20
Do.	2nd class	,, 10
Do.	Deck, without diet	,, 5

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th July, 1888. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *viâ* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA	2,880	On or about 31st August 1888.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th July, 1888. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE fine s.s. MOBILE SAILS as above on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, 1888, positively. Reduced rate for Cargo and passage. A Charterer

MR. ESSA THAVER,
No. 24, Khoja Mohla.
23rd July, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TONIC ORANGE WINE.

MADE from the best Seville oranges. Guaranteed absolutely pure.

The Medical Profession recommend this Wine as Loes both wholesome and strengthening in cases of being of Appetite, Chronic Dyspepsia, and Neuralgia.

Per Dozen, Rs. 16.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, have been induced by the good reception accorded to their last consignment of the above Wines to restock some of the brands that are most suitable for this market, and to assure their Clientele that the present holdings are of exceptionally fine quality.

HERMITAGE.—A Full-bodied Wine, suitable for Invalids, Per doz. quarts, Rs. 21; per doz. pints, Rs. 11-8.

REISLING.—A Hock, with good bouquet and flavour, Per doz. quarts, Rs. 19; per doz. pints, Rs. 10.

GOULBORN HOCK.—A Fair Wine, with good bouquet. Per doz. quarts, Rs. 17; per doz. pints, Rs. 9-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COCA WINE.

THE valuable properties of the Coca leaf, though long known in South America as a stimulant in cases of excessive mental or bodily exertion, has only within the last few years been realized in this country.

Coca acts as a stimulant to the nervous and muscular systems. It has none of the ill effects of a Narcotic, and the appetite and digestion are not impaired by its use.

Coca Wine, as prepared by Kemp & Co., will be found the best and most agreeable form in which to take this valuable Drug.

Coca Wine may be taken alike by the strong and invalid with benefit. In sea-sickness it has been used with the most gratifying results.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

OXFORD PHOTO FRAMES.

OF Superior English-make, well glazed, complete with Elegant mounts of various shapes and finished with opal pins.

Size 12 by 10 for whole plate, per dozen Rs. 15.
,, 10 by 8 ,, half ,, ,, ,, 12.

KEMP & CO. Ld., BOMBAY.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S. PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

A MOST invaluable Cough Medicine, which has now been proved by an experience of many years, and continues to receive the increasing approbation of the public.

It stills the most troublesome and irritable coughs, cuts and brings up the phlegm easily, removes huskiness and soreness of the throat, tightness and oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, and induces calm and refreshing repose. Indeed, so speedy is the relief it affords, so delightfully soothing and healing its effects, even in the worst cases, that those who have once used it, use and recommend it in preference to every other medicine.

Per bottle Re. 1.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BASS'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.
(BOTTLED BY FOSTER & SONS).

THIS Ale has been specially brewed to meet the taste of those who prefer a Light English Beer: whilst retaining the well-known qualities which characterizes all Bass's Beers, yet it is considerably lighter than their ordinary Beer, and thus more suited for consumption in this country.

Bottles, Rs. 6-4 per dozen. Half Bottles, Rs. 4-4 per dozen.

	Bottles. Per doz.	Bottles. ½ bottles. Per doz.	Per doz.
Bass's Beer, by Foster and Son	6 12	4 12	
Do. by Stone	6 4	4 4	
Guiness's Dublin Stout, Foster's	6 12	4 12	
Do. do. Burk's	6 12	4 12	

	Bottles. Per doz.	½ bottles. Per doz.
Canterbury Ale	6 4	4 4
Pilsener Beer	6 0	4 0
Sparkling Devonshire Cider	8 0	5 8

Bass's Pale Ale in Kilderkins ..... each Rs. 34.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

FOOT BALL POLO KIT.

THORPE & CO.
JERSEYS—LONG SLEEVES.

Best Lamb's Wool, 2 Inch Stripes—	
Black and Royal Blue, Black and Amber, Black and Scarlet	5 8 each.
Navy Blue Out-sizes	6 8 ,,
White Sweater Jerseys made from the Finest Wool, very Soft and Elastic, all sizes	6 8 ,,
Extra Fine Cashmere Jerseys, made of the Finest Wool, very Soft, Non-irritating—	
Amber and Black, Navy and Scarlet	11 8 ,,
Scarlet, Orange and Black Out-sizes	12 8 ,,
Navy Blue Ribbed Cotton Hose	3 12 pair
Navy Blue Ribbed, all Wool Hose	3 12 ,,
White Cashmere Mufflers	3 8 each
Honeycomb	2 12 ,,
Black and Amber Silk Squares	7 8 ,,
Silk Squares, Club Colours	7 8 ,,
Elastic Web Belts, all Colours	2 8 ,,
Black and Amber Ties	1 12 ,,
White Saxony Flannel Shirt, Well Shrunk	8 8 ,,
White or Cream Silk and Wool Shirt, Well Shrunk	8 8 ,,
Cream Spun Silk Shirt	12 8 ,,
White Cricketing Suits, very best Twill Flannel, Thoroughly Shrunk	30 0 ,,
White Serge Cricketing Suits, Thoroughly Shrunk	30 0 ,,

THORPE & CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES
(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 ,, ,, Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 ,, ,, Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

HOT WEATHER HOSIERY.
SEASON 1888.

WE have OUR NEW SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS now to hand, comprising the following :—

VESTS.

	Rs. a.	
India Gauze	15 0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino from	24 0	,,
Summer Merino ,,	27 0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze, Silk and Wool (Luxurious Wear) from	39 0	,,
Pure Llama Wool, strongly recommended, and very cool from	45 0	,,
Lace Balbriggan ,,	24 0	,,

PANTS AND DRAWERS.

India Gauze Pants from	16 8	,,
Gauze Merino, spliced seats from	36 0	,,
Summer Merino spliced seats from	39 0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino Trunk Drawers, double seats from	42 0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze (Silk and Wool), from	42 0	,,
Pure Llama Wool ,,	48 0	,,
Brown Dressed Cotton Pants, spliced seats from	27 0	,,

Also a splendid selection of Balbriggan and Merino, ½ Hose in the most fashionable and approved designs, specially made and adapted for the Indian climate, from Rs. 18 per dozen.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1854, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY
ON PIANOS
DURING THE MONSOONS.
INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.
From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5¼ in. Diameter of object lens 2⅜ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber-tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7¼ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld

MARCKS AND COMPANY. LIMITED.

GEM OF THE HIMALAYA,

A Rare and Wonderful Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE,
A Peerless Tea of Superb Flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE
Superior Tea of Fine and Delicate Flavour, at Re. 1-10 per lb.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE
A Rich Tea of Extra Pungent Flavour, at Re. 1-6 per lb.

THESE ARE THE MOST PERFECT NEW SEASONS SPRING CROP TEAS that India can produce.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING!

WATERPROOF CLOTHING

A LARGE STOCK of the same to hand, of different qualities and all sizes, at moderate Rates.

MONSOON CLOTHING

In all best Woollen Goods for Shirts and Suits, made to Order in the latest Style and Fashion.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of steel and air-tight trunks and boxes, just received from new makers, in new designs.

MILITARY AND VOLUNTEERS UNIFORMS

Made to the latest Regulations. All Laces and Braids on Stock for the same, and a good fit Guaranteed.

ALL NECESSARIES

Such as Hats, Helmets, Caps, Braces, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties in great variety to choose from.

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR

Is often the question when a good fitting garment is seen, and the answer is often

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.,
(OF CALCUTTA,)
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, &C., &C.,
BOMBAY BRANCH,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET).

ENGAGEMENT RINGS—

Diamond Rings, gipsy set, or with claw settings; all Diamonds or mixed with other stones—Rubies, Emeralds, Saphires, Pearls, &c. Prices vary entirely in accordance with beauty, size, and value of ems, from Rs. 80 to 800. A choice and extensive assortment to select from.

GOLD BANGLES—

Pretty and fashionable gold Bangles of tasteful design and style, priced from Rs. 35 to Rs. 250.

The Enamelled Forget-me-not Bangle, Rs. 65 cash.

The 1888 Bangle, priced Rs. 70 cash. 1888 is the first Leap year, containing three figures alike, since the year 1444.

The Gold Magic Bangle presents a curious optical illusion, as it appears to be incessantly changing its width, Rs. 149 cash. A great variety of beautiful gold Bangles, to select from.

LACE AND FICHU GOLD BROOCHES—

A very large assortment of fanciful and quaint designs—the Fly, the Owl, the Swallow, Pearl Heart, Horse Shoe, and Whip, Enamelled Forget-me-not, &c., &c., from Rs. 11 to 80.

LADIES' GOLD WATCH CHAINS—

Ladies' Gold Albert Chains with, and without, Tassels, in various pretty patterns. The latest fashion is a Watch Chain which also forms a Bracelet, priced from Rs. 52 to Rs. 170.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCH CHAINS—

Gentlemen's Watch Chains in the following fashionable patterns:—Close Curb, Open Curb, Trace, Fetter and Trace, Fetter and Three Links, Double Fetter-knot and Trace, Double Fetter, Fetter and New Twist, all fitted with Bar, Drop-piece, with Gold Ring and Watch Swivel, gold, priced from Rs. 80 to Rs. 150 cash.

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Sets of plain Gold Studs, Collar Button and Sleeve Links, the set Rs. 40, cash.

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Double Dumb Bell, Rs. 35, cash.
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Horse Shoe and Whip, Rs. 44, each.
Cannon and Ball, Rs. 56, each.

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CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "CLAN GRAHAM," ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

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FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th July, 1888.

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PEARSE AND Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the COMPANY'S BUSINESS as a going concern. Tenders to be sent in to the Undersigned before noon FRIDAY, the 3rd AUGUST. All such Tenders to be marked outside, "Tender for Pearse and Co., Limited."

T. LIDBETTER, Chairman, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 28th July, 1888.

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per old share and Rs. 4-8 per new share, free of Income-Tax, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1888, being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Marine Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, 6th proximo, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., to Registered Shareholders on production of share certificates.

The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 30th instant, to TUESDAY, 7th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

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Bombay, 23rd July, 1888.

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ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

IN pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and Section 28 of Act II. of 1874, as amended by Act IX. of 1881, notice is hereby given that all Persons having Claims against the undermentioned Estate should prove their Claims at this office on or before FRIDAY, the 10th day of August, 1888, after which date no Claims will be admitted, and the assets of the Estate will be distributed—

MISS LUCY GORMAN, late of Clare Road Convent, Bombay, known by the name of SISTER MARY ST. IGNATIUS, who died at Bombay on the 24th February, 1886.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON, Administrator-General, Bengal.

1, Council House Street, Calcutta, 29th June, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for the following Work, viz:—

"ADDITION AND ALTERATION TO THE NORTH COLABA BATTERY."

2. Full particulars with Schedule of quantities, &c., may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

3. Tenders which must be on the proper form and Sealed and accompanied by Rs. 1,500 as earnest money will be received at 12 noon on 2nd August by the Undersigned.

4. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. G. SPILSBURY, Captain R. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Colaba, July 1888.

MADRAS RAILWAY CO.

TENDERS FOR ENGLISH CANVAS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the SUPPLY OF 20,000 YARDS OF ENGLISH CANVAS, SAIL OR NAVY, No. 1, 24 inches wide, 36 or 42 yards in a bolt.

The cloth must be quite new and sound, and must be delivered at the General Stores, Royapuram, Madras, in the following quantities:—5,000 yards by the 1st September, 1888, and 5,000 yards by the 1st of each following month until the whole 20,000 yards have been delivered; but the total quantity will be received at an earlier date, if desired by the successful Tenderer.

The cloth will be measured along its centre by each piece being opened out on the ground, and it will be subject to rejection if not equal to the quality of the accepted sample.

Tenders accompanied by samples and a deposit of Rs. 500, must be delivered at the Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram, Madras, before 12 o'clock noon, on 20th August, 1888; and the person or persons, whose Tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the value of the stamp fee.

Patterns of the desired quality may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Royapuram, on any date prior to the 20th proximo between 11 a.m., and 2 p.m., Sundays excepted, or a sample will be supplied on application to the General Storekeeper.

In case of failure to supply the required quantities when due, the whole of the deposit of Rs. 500 deposited by the successful Tenderer will be forfeited to the Company.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS B. HANNA, Agent and Manager.

Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram Terminus, 19th July, 1888.

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FOR

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NOTICE.

THE SHARE LIST of the COIMBATORE SPINNING and WEAVING Co., Ld., will be CLOSED, on the 31st inst.

T. STANES & Co. Local Secretaries.

Coimbatore, 18th July, 1888.

FOR SALE ABOUT 510 CWTS OF BRASS INGOTS.

SEALED TENDERS for purchase of above will be received by Undersigned at the Gun Carriage Factory Office, Colaba, up to noon on the 1st August, 1888. Each Tender to be accompanied by a Deposit of 5 per cent. of Amount tendered, numb r of cwts tendered for, and rate per cwt to be clearly stated; no less quantity than 100 cwts to be tendered for.

The Superintendent does not hold himself bound to accept any of the Tenders, should he consider them too low.

H. W. STOCKLEY, Colonel, R.A., Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory.

Bombay, 25th July, 1888.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

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These Cases, while they ensure the bottles against breakage, will also be found very convenient and useful.

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THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West India should provide themselves with this important article on health.

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Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, foul tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

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Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER De Roos, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

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HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—Forjett. Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone Brownie o Bledroch—Mutineers Executed.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RAMLEH RECOLLECTIONS—Ramleh in 1850—Aboukir—Norman Macleod—Mr Bridge of Punch—Mohamed Ali—Mahmudey Canal—The National Party.

Some Bombay Reminiscences.

I'm Going to Bombay.

Governors of Bombay.

Historic Site; in Bombay

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 38 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, unfortunately, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees.
Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Vedra (s), from Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed to-day :—Aston Hall (s), for Liverpool ; and Barque Charan Wattan, for Bangkok, Penang, &c.

POLO.—The game to-day will be :—Stripes—Messrs. Barton (Capt.), Graham, Laurence, Cobbold, and Dixon *vs.* White—Mr. Lovett (Capt.), Messrs. Prevost, Nathan, and Capt. Hodgkinson. Play will commence at 5-15 p.m.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the morgue, Cammateepoora, touching the death of Haree, woman, aged 21 years. Deceased, it appears, was not on good terms with her husband. On Tuesday night she was found suffering from the effects of opium, and subsequently died. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Dondee Dewjee, aged 17 years. Deceased, on Tuesday last, was accidentally knocked down by a bullock-cart while passing along Baroda Street, Mandvie, when one of the wheels of the cart passed over him. He sustained serious internal injuries, and died at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CRICKET.—The Parsee team for to-morrow's match, Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees, comprises the following players who have been selected from the principal Parsee Clubs :—Messrs. J. M. Patel (captain), S. N. Bhedwar, S. Doctor, Gagrat, J. L. Billimoria, Kanga, Baruchs, Wadia, Mody, Reporter, and Surti. The Gymkhana team will be :—Dr. Wilkins, Messrs. D'Wilkins, Holland, Jervois, Prevost, Macbeth, Kennedy, Penny, O'Shea, Brooks, and Anderson.

CUTTING A WIFE'S NOSE.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Succaram Dhondee was brought up on remand, and charged by Inspector Foard, before Mr. P. Ryan, with causing grievous hurt to Krishnee, woman, with a razor, on the 23rd June last. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. The accused, on the date in question, suspecting his wife's fidelity, bound her hands and feet with his dhotur, and deliberately cut the tip of her nose clean off, and threw it with the razor over the compound wall of a chawl on Bapty Road, and afterwards gave himself up to a policeman. The Magistrate, after recording evidence, formally committed the accused for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

DISHONEST CART-DRIVERS.—Trimbuck Baba and Abajee Ramjee were yesterday brought up on remand, and charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, with criminal breach of trust in respect of two cart-loads of earth, valued at Rs. 3, the property of the Port Trustees. The two accused, it appears, on the 21st instant, were entrusted with a quantity of earth to be delivered at the Old Gunpowder Works. On their way there, they agreed to sell the two cart-loads of earth to a Parsee, named Nanabhoy Sorabjee Davur, at Mazagon, for two annas for each cart-load. In the meantime, a muccadum of the Port Trust, named Moti Arjoon, came up and stopped the sale, and had them arrested. The two accused had nothing to say in their defence, and were fined Rs. 20 each, with the alternative of four weeks' imprisonment.

M. M. MODY AND COMPANY, LIMITED.—A general meeting of shareholders of Mody and Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office, Apollo Street, to receive the directors' report and the statement of accounts, Mr. Nusserwanjee D. Katrak, chairman of the board of directors, presided ; and there were about a dozen other shareholders present. Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, solicitor to the company, was also present to advise the directors. The chairman proposed that the reporters of the press be asked to withdraw, as there were to be brought forward certain important questions, the publication of the details of which would not be to the interest of the shareholders. Mr. Bomanjee M. Mody said he had a large interest at stake, and he would insist that the proceedings be allowed to be published, and that the reporters should not be asked to withdraw. A Bhattia shareholder supported Mr. Bomanjee. On a show of hands the chairman's proposition was carried by five votes against two. The reporters of the press thereupon withdrew.

DEATH OF MR. M. P. TUBACK.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. M. P. Tuback, joint secretary of the Indian Fire Insurance Company, which took place yesterday morning at his residence, Colaba. A quarter of a century ago, Mr. Tuback was a prominent figure in Bombay society, having a very wide acquaintance with Europeans in this city and elsewhere. He was the manager of the business of a native firm at Kurrachee for several years. On his return to Bombay, he was appointed by Mr. Robert Knight, then editor of the *Times* and *Standard* newspapers, as superintendent of the Exchange, which Mr. Knight established in connection with his newspaper for the supply of telegrams and newspapers for the use of the subscribers. In connection with his duties, Mr. Tuback invented a private telegraph code which proved of much service to the proprietors of the Exchange. Mr. Tuback resigned the office after two or three years, and became private secretary to the Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, second son of the first Parsee Baronet, then a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Some months later, on the strong recommendation of the late Sir Frank Souter, Mr. Tuback was appointed Superintendent of Police at Baroda, and continuing in the Gaekwar's service, he afterwards discharged the duties of the same office at Nowsaree. On his resigning the Gaekwar's service, he resided for a time in Bombay when he was appointed joint-secretary of the Indian Fire Insurance Company in place of the late Mr. Jehanghir Gustadjee. Mr. Tuback, in the days of prosperity, was a first-rate whip, and kept a number of good horses. He was a general favourite among the Europeans whose acquaintance or friendship he enjoyed as a bold, dashing, and outspoken Parsee gentleman.

A CURIOUS CASE.

MR. CRAWLEY BOEVEY yesterday gave his decision in a case in which Marootee Luximon, a muccadum's man, was charged with attempting on the 24th February, 1887, to bribe a clerk employed by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. Mr. Bayley, of the firm of Messrs. Winter, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the company, and Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, for the accused. This was a curious case, and gave rise to a nice point of law. On the 3rd of March last year the weighing foreman of the Railway Company charged the accused with attempting to bribe him, offering him three annas for each maund he underweighed of the goods, he, the accused, sent by rail. At the time the foreman, named Peerozshaw Jeejeebhoy, reported the matter to Mr. Hewett, his superior, and a trap was laid for the accused, who was arrested while he was giving the Parsee money. The case was adjourned after one hearing by Mr. Cooper, who was then sitting, and the accused admitted to bail on a bond of Rs. 500, his master standing bail. On the 7th of the same month the accused absconded, and a warrant was issued by Mr. Cooper. The man, however, was not arrested, and his master's bail was forfeited. Every search was made both by the master, Ramjee Soonderjee, and the police, but the accused was never found.

On Saturday, the 20th inst., Mr. Davur appeared before Mr. Crawley Boevey on behalf of the surety with Mr. Ramjee Soonderjee and the accused, Marooti Luxman. He narrated the foregoing circumstances of the case, and applied for a refund of the money Mr. Ramjee had paid when his bail was escheated. The Magistrate failed to see how he could do so ; but stated he would be glad if Mr. Davur would point out any authority enabling him. The accused being now in the court, the Railway Company were communicated with, and Mr. Bayley appeared for them, as the foreman was absent in China.

Mr. Bayley addaced other evidence.

Mr. Nusserwanjee raised a technical difficulty at the commencement by applying on behalf of the accused, under section 305 A. of the Criminal Penal Code to have the evidence already recorded to be given *de novo*, as the case now came on before another Magistrate.

Mr. Bayley pointed out that the accused would in that case be taking advantage of his own fault. The complainant, Peerozshaw, was in China, and no longer a servant of the Company, and therefore could not be produced for *de novo* examination.

Mr. Nusserwanjee then asked that his client should be discharged. He urged that the Court could not go into the question of the accused taking advantage of his own action.

The Magistrate appreciated the point which Mr. Bayley brought to his notice, but felt he could not but discharge the man.

The accused was accordingly discharged, and the matter with regard to the refund of the bail was held over.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 26.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

THE DISPUTES IN THE HALAI MEMON COMMUNITY.

RE-TRIAL ORDERED BY THE HIGH COURT.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* ABBA HUBIB.

ON the 13th inst., upon reading the petition of the accused for revision of the conviction and sentence passed upon him by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Presidency magistrate, and upon hearing Mr. Kirkpatrick, counsel for the accused, their lordships ordered the accused to be admitted to bail, pending disposal of the application for revision, on his passing a personal recognisance in the sum of Rs. 200 and two sureties, each in the sum of Rs. 200, to the satisfaction of the Magistrate. The accused was on the 6th inst. convicted by Mr. Hamilton, under circumstances already reported by us of using criminal force under section 352 of the Indian Penal Code, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. A report was called for from the Magistrate on the allegations contained in the petition ; and the record and proceedings were sent for.

Their lordships, in disposing of the application for revision yesterday, remarked : It is clear that the applicant has not been given a fair trial. Though the case was a summon's case, the circumstance that the applicant was taken to the Magistrate's Court immediately after his arrest by the police, ought, we think, to have been taken into consideration when the applicant intimated to the Magistrate that he had engaged a pleader who was not present, and had many witnesses, though he was unable to name any of them from among the persons present in court. He ought to have been given sufficient opportunity to obtain professional advice and to secure the attendance of the witnesses he relied upon. The Magistrate has stated in his report that he was not bound to put off the case ; but the reason that he gives for not postponing it, namely, that he "had an important murder case to follow, and it would not have been convenient to postpone it," is not a reason that we can accept. The necessity for enquiring into the murder case was no good ground for unduly hurrying the trial in the assault case in which the applicant was concerned. We reverse the conviction and sentence, and direct a new trial in which the applicant should be given a proper opportunity of defending himself.

ILLICIT IMPORT AND POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* MAGAN GAGAL.

In April last the appellant in this case and four others were charged before Mr. M. C. Gibbs, First-class Magistrate at Ahmedabad, some of them with illicit possession and import of opium, and the others with abetment of the offence. They were convicted. The first accused and appellant was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 with the alternative of further rigorous imprisonment for six months. Three others were sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three months each and to pay a fine each of Rs. 250, with the alternative of further rigorous imprisonment for three months each. Mr. Vicajee and Mr. Gokaldas Parakh appeared for the appellant, the first accused ; and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik appeared for the Crown.

The facts of the case for the prosecution were these :—The second witness, Girdhur, was a trader of Ahmedabad, who had recently added to his pursuits the profession of an informer. The accused Magan was at the time the offence was alleged to have been committed a sub-contractor of the district opium contractor. He owed money to Girdhar, and on being pressed for it, he promised he would pay as soon as he had got some opium which he expected from Ratlam, Girdhur satisfied himself that the opium was coming, and went and gave information to the opium inspector. Meanwhile, one Premo had taken it into his head to turn a little money by playing the spy. He had accordingly suggested to the fifth accused, agent of the first accused, that the latter might sell him some contraband opium. According to arrangement, they assembled in a room outside the walls of Ahmedabad. The second and fourth accused brought to the room two bags of opium each. Girdhur slipped out on a false pretext and gave information to the inspector. The latter came and chained the door of the room on the outside. The accused were afterwards arrested, and in the room was found opium amounting to over three maunds.

Their lordships reversed the decision of Mr. Gibbs, and, in doing so, said : We are of opinion that the evidence in this case is insufficient to justify the conviction of the applicant on the charge of abetment of the offence of illicit import and possession of opium. Had it been proved by satisfactory evidence that Nalo and Vrijbhukan were the agents of the applicant, the presumption might perhaps have been permissible, in the circumstances of the case, that, in importing the opium, they were acting under the orders of their principal ; but Vrijbhukan denies that he was the applicant's agent. Nalo is not forthcoming. There is nothing to prove the agency in the case of either of these men except the bare word of an informer, who was not even asked how he obtained his knowledge. In the absence of any satisfactory evidence on this point, the prosecution must be held to have failed in establishing the case against the applicant, who took no direct part in the importation of the opium. No opium was found in his possession ; and there is really nothing whatever to connect him with the illicit importation except the evidence of the two informers ; and that evidence is, in our opinion, far too vague to justify the conviction recorded against him. We reverse the conviction and sentence against the applicant, and direct that he be set at liberty ; and that the fine, if paid, be restored.

JULY 27.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

582—Tyabji and D.—Hasham Hasson Bhicoo and others *vs.* C. A. Turner and others.—Mirza H. K., and Crawford and B.

Motion.

89-8265—of 1888. MacFarlane, E. and H. for petitioners Yenkoo Balloo *vs* The Indian Tile Co. Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

589—Hore, C. and B.—Merwanji Muncherji Mody and another *vs.* Abdoolally Hussonally and others.—Nanu and H.—Part heard.

595—Nanu and H.—Karsondas Natha and others *vs.* Runchordas Goculdas and others.—Hore, C. and B., and Craige, L. and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

486-87—Hore, C and B—Nusserwanji Jehangir Khambatta *vs* G G Volkart and others—Payne, G and S.—Part heard.

89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner *vs* Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy—Mansuklal and D.

Jefferson B. and D., for petitioner. In the matter of Act 28 of 1866, and in the matter of the late Thucker Gopal Raisi, deceased—Thucker Chaturbhooj Moorarji and others, petitioners—Mirza H. K., Little, S. F. and N.

518-87—Mansuklal and D—Dharsee Ludha *vs.* Rajana, Jefferson, B. and D.

456-87—Mirza, H. K—Travade Gowrishunker Tribhowan *vs.* Lower Cullian Purshotum.—Hore, C. and B.

461-87—H. Bicknell, for paper. Goolam Sanjia *vs.* Sonwar Somwar and others.—Chaik, W. and S.

484-87—Wadia and G—Peshotun Hormusjee Dustoor *vs.* Meherbai—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Judgment.

29-88—A. F. Turner—Gunpatrao Pandurung *vs.* Gajanan Govind and another—H. Bicknell.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

55-88—Janardhan G—Luchminarayen Guneshamdas *vs* Meghji Passoobhai and others—Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

59-88—Mirza, H K—Hemchund Premchund *vs* F L Charles—Crawford and B.

62-88—Mansuklal and D—Bapubhai Kukul *vs.* Chugan Waljl and others—In person.

58-88—In person—Babaji Amroota Roopner and others *vs* Bhimrao Bapooji Kulkurni—Balkrishna and D.

66-88—Mulji B B—for pauper—Bawa Haridas Atmaram *vs* Bhat Cussiram Ruttonji and another—In person.

70-88—Little, S F and N—Trikumji Wellji *vs* Vajbai—Mansuklal and D.

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BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 24th July 1888 are published for general information :—

Karachi.—Rain Karachi 2 cents, average of 16 other stations 79 cents. River Kotri on 23rd, 15 feet 9 inches ; last year same day 16 feet. Cultivation operations progressing. Agricultural stock good.

Shikarpur.—River still continues low ; rain 70 cents in 1 taluka ; no other change.

Hyderabad.—Kharif cultivation in progress. Rain in ten talukas, average 2 inches 40 cents up to 16th. Agricultural stock poor in 2 talukas owing to scarcity of fodder.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rainfall on 22nd outside Jacobabad heavier and beneficial to crops ; considerable injury to crops from caterpillars in Jacobabad Taluka. Jowari 48 pounds, bajri 44 per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 3 inches and 8 cents in Modasa, minimum 73 cents in Viramgam ; fall in the city one inch and 21 cents. Sowing of kharif continues, and transplantation of rice commenced in Daskroi ; young crops doing well.

Panch Mahals.—Rain maximum Kalol 2 inches 29 cents, minimum Jhalod 58 cents. Rain beneficial to the crops sown ; more badly wanted ; caterpillars damaging. Kalol and Dohad tanks still unfilled.

Kaira.—Rain throughout the district ; maximum, 2 inches 45 cents in Kaira, minimum 61 cents, in Mehmadabad ; total maximum in Kaira 8 inches 92 cents, minimum in Thasra 4 inches 43 cents. Agricultural operations somewhat retarded in several parts of the district for want of sufficient rain. Slight damage by caterpillars in Thasra, Kapadvanj, Nadiad, and Anand Talukas. Agricultural stock good.

Broach.—Rain Broach 64 cents, total 11 inches 45 cents ; maximum Vagra 1 inch 5 cents, minimum Jambusar 18 cents. Crops at present promising, except in Jambusar, where more rain is wanted, also in part of Amod. Cattle healthy, and difficulty about grazing decreasing, except in Jambusar, where fodder is still scanty. Cholera declining throughout district, still lingers in city.

Surat.—Rain maximum Pardi 5 inches 15 cents, minimum Jalalpore 1 inch 98 cents ; total maximum Pardi 40 inches 62 cents, minimum Olpad 14 inches 59 cents. Kharif sowing completed in Olpad, Chorasi, Jalalpor, and Mandvi Talukas ; some of the early crops (cotton and pulse) in Olpad are likely to be damaged owing to excessive moisture. Agricultural stock fair. Cholera throughout the district, except the Jalalpor Taluka ; 163 cases and 90 deaths.

Khandesh.—Rain all over the district ; maximum 2 inches 69 cents in Taloda, minimum 25 cents in Chalisgaon Taluka. Sowing of cotton and jowari completed, sowing of bajri in progress. Agricultural stock and standing crops good. Cholera in 5 talukas, 78 attacks and 48 deaths.

Nasik.—Rain more or less throughout the district ; maximum Igatpuri 16 inches 2 cents, minimum Malegaon 34 cents ; more rain urgently wanted in the talukas of Niphad, Chandor, Yeola, Nandgaon, and Malegaon, where sowing operations retarded ; sowing of urid, mug, til, &c., and transplantation of rice, nagli, and warari carried on vigorously in the rest of the district. Agricultural stock good throughout the district, save in the Nandgaon and Malegaon Talukas, where want of fodder is felt.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day ; 1 inch 6 cents, total 38 inches 52 cents, being 2 inches 34 cents below average. Average abnormal temperature 2 deg. warm. Vapour in air slightly in excess of normal. Abnormal wind from south-west on 20th, and from north-north-west on 23rd ; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rain 7 inches 3 cents, total 52 inches 94 cents ; rain general throughout district. Transplanting of rice in progress. Cholera in eight talukas ; cases 425, fatal 264.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 23rd July 1888.)—Rain 3 inches 84 cents, total 49 inches 32 cents. Slight cholera at Panvel in the same taluka. Crops good ; transplantation nearly finished. Rice, second sort 26½ pounds ; tur dal, ditto, 20½ pounds.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 5 inches 99 cents, total 55 inches 99 cents ; copious throughout district ; maximum fall at Chiplun 19 inches 27 cents, minimum fall at Ratnagiri 5 inches 99 cents. Transplantation almost completed ; young crops healthy. Cholera in and round Ratnagiri ; cases 46, fatal 14.

Poona.—Abundant rain in the western portion; more rain wanted only in some parts of Purandhar and in the talukas of Bhimthadi, Sirur, and Indapur ; average fall 13 inches and 15 cents. All the sown crops are thriving well ; sowing still in progress in some talukas. Agricultural stock good. Bajri 30 and jowari 38 pounds in the district, and bajri 28 and jowari 33 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Kharif sown to some extent in five, but owing to insufficient rain it is confined to a few villages in four and not yet sown in two talukas ; young crops doing well. Average rainfall 49 cents, total 6 inches 46 cents.

Sholapur.—Rain maximum at Sholapur 85 cents, minimum at Sangola 18 cents, total 14 inches 19 cents ; rain required in parts of Karmala, Sangola and Malsiras Talukas. Sowing operations almost completed in Sholapur, Barsi Madha, and Pandharpur Talukas ; sown crops promising. Agricultural stock generally good.

Satara.—Rain Satara 4 inches, total 18 inches 97 cents ; in talukas maximum Javli 10 inches 9 cents, minimum Man 30 cents ; rainfall normal and general, except in eastern talukas of Man, Khatav, and Khanapur where more rain is wanted. Sowing of early crops nearly completed.

Bijapur.—Rain 92 cents, total 7 inches 22 cents ; rain partial in the district. Kharif sowing continues ; young crops good. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain Belgaum 5 inches 19 cents, total 25 inches 29 cents ; rain still deficient to east and north-east, where kharif sowings are retarded and fodder is scarce ; good rain in other half of the district. Rice and sugarcane good. Agricultural stock fair.

Dharwar.—Rain sufficient in western and deficient in eastern talukas, varying from 3 inches 2 cents in Kalghatgi to 10 cents at Nargund ; total 15 inches 81 cents. Slight cholera in five talukas and two pethas.

Kanara.—Rain throughout the district , Karwar 7 inches 89 cents. Crops in good condition. Slight fever in three talukas ; cattle-disease subsiding at Mundgod ; cholera, Haliyal Taluka, 1 case, 1 death.

Rajkot.—Rain 1 inch 42 cents, total 13 inches 56 cents. Sowing of bajri and jowari completed in most parts of the province ; cotton being sown in Gohelvah district. Agriculturl stock tolerably good.

Wadhwan.—Rain 14 cents, total 9 inches 43 cents. Crops thriving.

Baroda.—Rain 1 inch 22 cents, total 7 inches 22 cents ; want of rain in Baroda and Kadi divisions. Slight cholera throughout Baroda and Amreli divisions ; it is raging in Chausama and Dabhoda in Vadavli and Kheralu Talukas. Sowing operations over, except in Amreli division ; transplantation of rice in progress in Baroda and Navsari divisions ; standing crops good. Agricultural stock good ; slight cattle disease in Dhari and Karvan Mahals. Scarcity of fodder in Sankheda and Padra Talukas and parts of Kormar, Okhamandal, and Shiyanagar. Prices bajri 22, wheat 17, rice 22 pounds.

General Remarks.—Rain in all districts of the Presidency proper and Sind, but insufficient in parts of Kaira, Broach, Panch Mahals, Baroda, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Sowing of early crops progressing generally, but retarded where rainfall is insufficient. Transplanting progressing in Amedabad, Baroda, Nasik, and Konkan. Young crops injured by caterpillars in parts of Kaira, Panch Mahals, and Upper Sind Frontier ; good elsewhere. Fodder scarce in parts of Hyderabad, Broach, Nasik, Belgaum, and Baroda.

A DESPATCH received from Zanzibar states that the Hungarian Count Teleki, who has been travelling for some time in the interior, was, in December last, on Lake Barengo. The Count had had numerous fights with the natives, but had always been victorious, and had his caravan well in hand. He had ascended Mount Kenia, the lofty peak which lies far to the north of Kilima-Njaro. This mountain had never been ascended before, and Count Teleki states that it [illegible] is higher than Kilima-Njaro, which is [illegible] 18,700 feet high ; but, unfortunately, the Count does not give any figures. He proposed to go to the Samburu country and visit the lakes Basso Ebor and Basso Erok, as he calls them. His companion (a lieutenant in the Austrian army) and himself were both in good health, and he proposed to return to the coast in November next. In this connection we may state that Dr. Hans Meyer now admits that his original estimate of the height of Kilima-Njaro was incorrect ; and that the old estimate of 18,700 feet is more likely to be right. Dr. Meyer has just published in book form at Leipzig a narrative of his ascent of the mountain under the title of "Zum Schneedom des Kilimandscharo."

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.—You sent me some time ago "HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY," and it effected a complete cure ; so I have decided to take some more of the Harley's Remedies.—J. P. D. M., Jhansi, 11th June, 1888. Rs. 3 per bottle with bandage. Sole Agents for Harley's Cure COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 26.—The barometer has fallen locally at Allahabad and Sibsagar, but has risen elsewhere ; the rise exceeds two tenths in the Punjab, and is moderate to brisk. Generally a small depression exists near Allahabad, and pressure is unsteady over Bengal ; also the wind directions are fairly normal generally, and a moderate monsoon is blowing on both coasts. Heavy rain has fallen at Simla and Murree, and a slight shower at Sialkote, otherwise the Punjab is without rain. In other parts of Northern India and in Burma rain has been general and heavy. Over the Peninsula the rainfall has been light and scattered ; the weather is very cloudy and damp. The temperature has fallen in Northern India and risen elsewhere.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN BOMBAY.

THE annual report of the Chemical Analyser to Government has just been issued. Though the report is, it appears, devoid of any special features of interest, it contains as usual an exhaustive review of the operations carried on in his office during the year 1887.

These were on a more extended scale than in any other of the last five years, for which comparative statistics are given, the total number of medico-legal cases reported upon and analyses effected having amounted to 1,548, or nearly 100 more than the highest figure previously recorded for any one year. This increase of work was due to the unusually large number of samples of water tested for their potable qualities, and to the necessity which arose under the new Tariff Act, introduced last year, of testing *all* imported potable spirits with a view to ascertaining their real alcoholic strength. In consequence of the large increase of work thus thrown upon the Chemical Analyser it was arranged that three of the senior gugers of the Customs should receive instruction in alcoholometry which has been done, and the work of testing such spirit is now carried on by the Custom-house staff.

The number of medico-legal cases reported upon was 282, as compared with 296 in the previous year. They are distributed as usual under the three main heads of (1) suspected poisoning of human beings (159 the same figure as in 1886) ; (2) suspected cattle-poisoning (84 or one more than in 1886) ; and (3) Miscellaneous, which were 39 in number, or in other words decreased by 15. In 52·2 per cent. of the cases of suspected poisoning of human beings poison was detected as against 51·7 in the preceding year. In these cases, which numbered 84 (of which 8 came from Native States and the Central Provinces), 95 persons were, as far as can be ascertained, affected by the poison, and 37 died. Of these deaths, 17 at least were cases of suicide, and 2 were the results of attempts of women to procure abortion. Arsenic and arsenical preparations were as usual the substances most extensively used, 50 per cent. of the cases in which poison was detected being referred to this drug. It is noticeable that opium was fatal in each case in which it was taken, and that in every case but one it was self-administered, and in a majority of cases by women. Two cases of attempted poisoning by strychnia are recorded, and in both of these the poison was used by the children of police constables, who extracted it from their fathers' bags. The fact should be brought to the notice of the Judicial Department, that steps may be taken to urge upon District Superintendents of Police the necessity for the issue of instructions to the police officers to whom poison is given for the destruction of dogs to exercise the greatest care in seeing that it does not fall into the hands of other persons.

Eighty-four cases of alleged cattle-poisoning were submitted for examination, or 1 more than in the previous year. In 50 of these 57 animals (2 being dogs) were apparently destroyed. The number of animals (16) killed in Ahmednagar was high, indeed it is the highest figure given for any district during the last seven years. This form of crime, as far as can be judged from such returns as these which, however, can but represent a proportion of the total number of cases actually occurring, continues to be common in Poona and Sholapur, as well as in the abovenamed district.

The samples of potable water sent during the year for examination numbered 207, and of these 134 were classed as good. Those sent from Broach (5), Surat (2), and Nasik (3) are reported to have been uniformly bad ; and it is hoped that steps have been taken by the Municipalities of these towns to prevent their use for drinking purposes, or to improve the condition of the wells and tanks which have been so unfavourably reported upon. The majority of the samples are sent from municipal towns or head-quarter stations, and Government would be glad to observe a large number of instances of district officers during their tours selecting and forwarding for examination specimens of the water drunk in outlaying villages, especially in talukas liable to recurrent attacks of cholera.

The Commissariat stores examined were of the usual kind, including beer, porter, tea, sugar and other articles of food, drink and use for sanitary purposes. Samples of beer from the Deccan Brewary Company were for the first time sent for analysis. Dr. Lyon makes no special remark upon them beyond giving the usual statistical figures, from which it would appear that the liquor is of fair quality, light and somewhat more acid than the other samples analysed. In paragraph 30 of his report the Chemical Analyser gives the result of some experiments made for the purposes of obtaining a highly concentrated fortified lime-juice for commissariat purposes. The result of these experiments has been communicated to the department concerned, and if the liquid obtained is found to answer the purpose for which it is required, its substitution for the unconcentrated article would effect a saving of four fifths of the space at present taken up for the carriage of this essential antiscorbutic by troops upon the march, or upon other occasions upon which economy of space is a desideratum.

For the Customs and Excise Departments 652 analyses were made during the year, 365 being of petroleum, 234 of imported alcoholic liquors, 10 of country spirits, 21 of opium and 22 of explosives and sundries of different kinds. The cause of the large number of samples of imported alcoholic liquor examined has been referred to in paragraph 1. It appears that samples of country liquor containing copper were submitted from their districts by the Collectors of Khandesh and Kanara, and Government trust that steps were in each case taken to investigate and, if necessary, to punish the vendor for an act of carelessness so injurious to the health of his customers.

A TOUCHING story of the late Emperor Frederick has just been published by a retired Austrian officer. As Crown Prince of Prussia, Frederick William was chief or honorary colonel of the Austrian 20th Infantry Regiment, and in 1862 the commander of that regiment wrote to him asking whether, as the old colours of one of the battalions, being then more than a century old, were quite worn out, the Crown Princess would be willing to be "godmother" to the new colours, then about to be consecrated. The Princess graciously consented ; and when a deputation of officers of the regiment waited upon her at Berlin, she presented them with a border which she had herself embroidered for the banner. In the war of 1866 between Prussia and Austria the first battle of the Crown Prince's army was that of Nachod. The 5th Prussian Corps was marching through the narrow defile of Nachod, and only a small advanced guard had reached the open hill of Wenzelsberg, beyond the defile, when the brigades of the Austrian 6th Corps began to approach the Wenzelsberg. The first Austrian brigade was repulsed after a sharp struggle ; and the Crown Prince, hearing of the action, hastened to the [illegible] in time to see the attack of the next [illegible] (Colonel Jonak's.) This attack [illegible] was brave and determined, but was also [illegible] regiments leaving [illegible] defeated, one of the officers and [illegible] on the ground twenty-four and [illegible] 500 men killed and wounded [illegible] battalion colours. This was the 20th regiment, "The Crown Prince of Prussia's Own," and the lost colours were those which the Crown Princess had decorated. As soon as the Austrians had retreated the Crown Prince rode forward and asked a wounded officer of the regiment how the Colonel, who had also visited him at Berlin, had fared. "He lies yonder," was the answer, and a few yards away the Prince found his friend, badly wounded. "My poor Colonel Count Wimpffen, who could have thought we should so soon and so sadly meet again !" "It is the luck of war," was the answer. The Prince had the Colonel tended with all possible care and comfort, but he died of his wounds next day, and the colours (of the loss of which the Crown Prince would not let him be told) were sent to Berlin. The Crown Prince wrote to the family of the fallen colonel, giving them a full account of the brave conduct of the regiment and of the last hours of its wounded commander. The Crown Princess proposed to give the colours back to the battalion, but before the time came when this purpose could be effected the battalion colours in the Austrian Army were abolished, so the captured banner still hangs among other trophies in the Berlin Hall of Victory.

A HAPPY ENDING FOR "MACBETH."

A COUNTRY Manager writes as follows to the *St. James's Gazette* :—

For some time it has been known that Mr. Irving's next Shakspearian revival will be "Macbeth." When last produced at the Lyceum the piece was hardly a success, though the critics misunderstood the reason. The play really failed to please because of its unhappy ending. As has been proved at several theatres lately the public does not like unhappy endings. Mr. Irving will be well-advised if he employs two or three of the leading dramatists of the day to wind up "Macbeth" comfortably.

When Shakspeare wrote it the public inclination was for killing off all the leading characters—either one an act or the lot at the end ; and, being a practical man, he gave his audience what they wanted. But S. (as I may call him for short) knew that the day would come when pit and gallery would not bring so much to the treasury as stalls, and that stall audiences would be against unhappy endings. He accordingly wrote "Macbeth" in such a way that, with an alteration here and there or (if preferred) with merely a change in the last scene, it would remain his play and yet please the more refined audiences of the nineteenth century.

Examine the play of "Macbeth" and you will marvel more than ever at S.'s acumen. Though the piece seems to be strewn with corpses, they are nearly all only killed by hearsay ; S. doing it in such a way that the chief ones could be revived at the end of the play, as desired, without injuring the story as a whole. First there is Duncan. How do we know that Duncan was really dead ? We neither see him murdered, nor his body as proof. Such evidence, as S. well knew, would not be accepted in any court of law. The key to the play is given in the sleep-walking scene. The audiences of S.'s own time were not meant to see this, because they preferred to hold that Duncan was fairly murdered, and that Lady Macbeth took to sleep-walking subsequently out of remorse. Sleep-walking, however, is a consitutional malady, as any medical man will tell you ; and nowadays the piece should be played in the light of science. It becomes a much better acting play for the present time if we recognize (in the end) that "Macbeth" is a somnambulist drama. All the time that Lady M. is pressing M. to murder Duncan she is walking in her sleep. "If he (D.) had not borne such a striking resemblance to my father," she says, "I would have killed him myself." But we have no reason for believing that Duncan was in the least like Lady M.'s father ; indeed, as they were not related the chances are all against any resemblance. Walking in her sleep, however, Lady M. would naturally have curious ideas. She meets her husband, who is a little agitated. It may be said that if he had been accustomed to her walking in her sleep he would not have been so disturbed. But consider the circumstances. If any person not acquainted with this failing of hers had heard her talking of murder he would have roused the house. On the other hand, to waken a somnambulist suddenly is dangerous ; as a consequence, M. humours her in the hope of getting her quietly to bed. To allay her suspicions he disappears into D.'s bed-room, explains the affair to D., who understands the situation, being a married man himself, and then comes out saying that he has done the deed. Had Lady M. been awake, she would have seen through his lame talk about the attendants who woke up, said their prayers, and then went to sleep again. Is that how soldiers would behave who had been disturbed in their sleep ? Afterwards M. says that he killed these attendants, though in reality he gave them a shilling apiece to hold their tongues. Duncan pretends to be dead for two reasons—first, (because he feels for Macbeth, and secondly,) because he wants to see how Malcolm and the others will behave. Of course the the audience are not in the secret so far. They are to get a surprise in the last scene, and thus it is not necessary to alter a word in the first two acts.

Banquo is murdered on the stage ; and as the ghost business at the banquet always takes, Mr. Irving should not cut B. out. A few lines, however, would show that he was a traitor. Next there is Lady Macduff. She escapes from the murderers (who were really the tools of Banquo), and all the authority we have for believing her murdered is the word of Lord Ross. The audience, however, and her husband think her dead. Near the end Seyton says to M., "The queen, my Lord, is dead," and M.'s only reply is, "She should have died hereafter." Indeed, he takes the news so coolly that the audience can hardly be deceived. Lastly, Macduff enters with Macbeth's head ; and in the antiquated version the curtain then comes down on an unhappy ending, for all the characters we are interested in have been killed off. What additions are required are very simple. Even while Macduff is holding up the head (which is really the head of one of the three murderers) Macbeth walks on smiling and unarmed. All grasp their swords ; but he says :

Forbear !
Ye do not understand my action now,
But ye shall know hereafter.

MALCOLM : What, villain !

MACBETH : Where is my father ?
Here, my lord, behold !
[*Opens door L., and enter Duncan.*

MACDUFF : It is, indeed, my king ; but where is she,
My spouse, my tender chuck, my love who oft
Upon this grizzled beard hath laid her head ?
Speak, fiend !

MACBETH : Behold thy loving wife whom thou
Didst think I foully slew.
[*Opens door R., and enter Lady Macduff*

DUNCAN : All this, my subjects,
We shall explain in a royal proclamation.

OMNES : All hail Duncan !
[*Enter Lady Macbeth, C., in white, carrying handsome bouquet.*

LADY MACBETH (*to audience*) : so ends the play, and we,
Who are your servants, the most humble,
Can ask no more than that our patrons kind
Be kindly pleased. Now all are reconciled ;
Each has his own again. No more I'll say,
But hope to meet you here another day.
[*Malcolm falls upon Duncan's breast. L. Macduff crosses R. to Lady Macduff, and Macbeth puts his arm round Lady Macbeth, C.*

CURTAIN.

THE CHILD-WIFE TORTURE C

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An invoice of rich enamelled ware consisting of tiffin baskets of sizes, dessert, cheese, table and soup plates, cups and saucers, sets of wash and basin and jugs, beer mugs, tumblers, &c.
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THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th inst, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Mody Bay, Frere Road, on account of the first purchaser the Industrial Foundry and Iron Works.
A lot of contractors' waggons, crane, lamps, portable railway waggons, &c.
The above is now on view.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.
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AT 1-30 P.M.
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The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, July 27, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, close to the English Hotel, the handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., the property of the late Mr. M. BURNS, of the Fire Brigade. The same comprises fern pattern glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, plated tea and coffee service, cruet stand, butter pot, breakfast companion, claret jug, spoons and forks, Mappin's cutlery and handsome French-polished furniture, consisting of drawing room, dining pier side dressing and washhand tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, easy arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumb waiter, cupboard, teapoy, hatstand, marble topped round table, musical box, chiffonier, ottoman corner cabinets, bedstead, iron and brass bedstead, screen, wardrobe, chest of drawers, mirror door almyra, English dressing table, hanging and table lamps, child's perambulator, table ornaments, flower vases, pictures, Brussel's carpets, China screens, 8 day timepiece, writing table, office chair, clothes and gown presses, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.
The property on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN AND RANGOON TEAK SQUARES.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder—
200 tons superior 1st and 2nd class Moulmein and Rangoon teak squares in lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Bird Cage," Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office Cowkey, the valuable and handsome carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Sons in good order, a strong-built light victoria, a strong dogcart, a handsome grey Arab horse, 4 years old, going in saddle as well as in harness, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, carpets, &c., the property of GEORGE KNOWLES, Esq.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.
Also the property of another gentleman.
1 handsome light landau.
1 strong built light victoria.

SALE OF DAMAGED PEPPER ROOTS.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Wadachi Gadee in the godown of Kunchordas Heerjee On account of the concerned.
P A 2 bags ghattee pepper roots.
S A A 1 " " "
" 1 Dhoop "
Damaged by salt water.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales Grey Shirtings.
5 " Dhoties.
3 cases White Shirtings.
5 " " Scarfs.
2 " Coloured Superfine Cloth.
2 " Embossed velvets.
1 Mahogany Square Pianoforte by J. C. Doring.
A quantity of Wearing Appearel, Military Uniform, Portmanteaux, Gladstone Bag, Steel Trunk, &c.
6 cases, each 4 Doz Quarts Jeffrey's Stout.
1 Quarter cask about 35 Gallons old Scotch Whisky.
5 Octaves each about 17 "
The household furniture of "Mr. L. McGarry, consisting of round, dining, dressing and wash hand tables, sofas, bookcases, teapoys, easychairs, cupboard, chairs, doublecots, child's cot, wardrobe, screen, hanging lamp, Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machine, crockery, &c.

Ex s. s. Mandalay.
16 casks Black, Blue-black, and Red Writing Ink and Liquid Gum in bottles of different sizes.
On account and at the risk of Mahomed Currimbhoy—
C B Co.—9-859—5 cases almonds.
C B Co.—9-873—50 do. rosin.
1 box watches.
AT 2 P.M.
1 strong mailphaeton in very good order.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 second-hand serviceable brougham.
1 light and strong dog cart.
By order of the Administrator General—
1 strong bay horse belonging to the estate of the late Mr. H. Marks, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS BOARDS AND PLANKS AT TANK BUNDER.
Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the mill at Tank Bunder, on THURSDAY next, the 2nd August, at 4 p.m.
About 100 tons of superior teak scantlings boards and planks of various sizes, and suitable for many varieties of work.
In lots to suit purchasers.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms (upper floor) on SATURDAY, the 4th day of August, at 2 p.m., the valuable household furniture and effects of the late DR. SAXTY GOOD, consisting of French-polished teakwood sideboard, arm and without arm chairs chiffonier, marble topped side table, pigeon holepress, Lady's davenporte, reclining chair, chest of drawers, camp cot, easy chairs, Japanese jars, dental chair, dental instruments, drilling, machine, lathe tools, &c., &c.
The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.
On WEDNESDAY, the 8th August, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.
Ex s. s. Sutlej 5 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for Coats, Trousers and Suits, consisting of solid corks, solid fine twills, fancy diagonal Vicuna Serge, Fancy tweed twill melton, twill coating, fancy suiting, fancy checks, and stripes, check suiting, Scotch stripes, striped fancy, suiting, West homespun, Hairline, scotch tweed, thin fancy worsted, tweed suiting, solid diagonal, Camel hair homespun, &c. The pieces which are from 10 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and will be on view a week before sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, July 27, 1888.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 26.

FINANCIAL advices to hand from London under last evening's date make no change in any of the items wired daily by Reuter. Consols remained at 99⅜. Silver was still worth 42d. per oz.

At the weekly biddings for Council Drafts yesterday, the thirty lakhs offered were allotted at last week's rate of 1s. 4 1-16d., about fifteen lakhs having been taken by Bombay, eleven lakhs by Calcutta, and four lakhs by Madras. It is announced that the reduced amount of twenty-five lakhs will be offered by Government next Wednesday.

The market for East Indian Wheat had shown no further movement; and in Mincing Lane also there had been no change in prices of Oilseeds or Coffee.

COTTON closed dull in Liverpool yesterday, the sales having reached only 7,000 bales again, inclusive of 600 Surats, the market for these being called quiet. American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower for October-November, but 1-32d. down in all other positions. Manchester had been firm.

In New York, 10 11-16 cents was still the price for ready Mid.-Uplands; and Futures for September were unchanged at 9·68 cents.

We have had a much quieter day here in Cotton than yesterday, local demand having fallen off a good deal, while there is little or none for Export, and the reported purchases sum up under 1,000 bales, of which nearly half was Khangaum, at Rs. 213 per candy. Theother lots taken were Wadwan, at Rs. 207½; Western, at Rs. 200; Oojein, at Rs. 178; and Oomra, at Rs. 198 per candy. We hear of nothing further passing in contracts for the next crop.

There has been but little rain in the Cotton districts since the Chamber's last telegraphic weather and crop report was issued last Monday; but though in several circles more was wanted generally, it was only urgently needed at Dhollera and Bhownuggur, where sufficient had not fallen to give sowing operations a fair start, previous advices reporting an excess of rain in Dhollera having been erroneously transmitted. Further rain will no doubt soon become a necessity in most districts; but meantime, according to to-day's report, the Cotton plants were generally making good progress.

WHEAT continues in good request, and considerable transactions are again reported. The market is firm; but prices have not moved from our last quotations.

SEEDS have also been firm, and a rather large business has been done in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* to-day; but prices are quoted as before for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	912 bales.
Wheat	17,092 cwts.
Linseed	9,409 "
Rapeseed	2,312 "

FREIGHTS.—No fresh business of importance has transpired to-day, and the market continues dull, nominally at our last quotations.

EXCHANGE opened to-day without any alteration in quotations, notwithstanding the rather low rate at which Council Bills went yesterday. The market has been exceedingly quiet, with very little demand for Bank Paper at our quotations, and still very few Mercantile Bills offering. Banks have been willing to sell forward at ready rates, but have not been open to buy for future delivery at better than 1-32d. to 1-16d. higher than current quotations. Calcutta having come firmer, our market closed steady with Bank Telegraphic available at 1s. 4 3-32d., while some Banks named 1s. 4¼d. as the buying rate; but we still quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4¼d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·71¼	"

The following are the weekly official figures relating to Silver at the Mint:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 18th July, 1888	33,59,219
Silver received during the week	4,41,951
	38,01,170
New coin paid during the week	13,00,400
	25,00,770
Silver belonging to private individuals	8,26,746
	33,27 516
Last week	37,48,440

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak in the early part of the day, and 100¼ was quoted for Fours, for money, and both accounts, but with buyers at the rate for cash and the next account, and sellers for the August settlement. The feeling became steadier towards the close, however, and 100 5-16 was quoted. For the other paper the quotation has been still 105 nominal.

SHARES.—There has not been much doing in this market to-day, but such movement as there has been in Mill Scrip has been upwards with one exception. Alliance, Hindustan, Jevraz Balloo, Khatao Mucconji, Luckmidas Khimji, New Great Eastern, Queen, and Ripon, are all Rs. 5 higher; and Manockji Petit, Rs. 2½; Mazagon have declined Rs. 5. Kemp and Co. are Rs. 2 higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	840xd
Bank of Bengal	2 40,000	500	all	10 do.	980xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	815
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. Banking Corporation	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	449
National Bank of India	37,330	$125		5 pct.	135
		250			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	...	..	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	...	..	£160

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,170
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,360
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	980	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,100

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co, Ld	1,000	200	200	½ 10	175
Bombay Co. Ld.	4,750	200	155	½ p.c.	150
Bapty Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	175
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	725	200	185	Nil.	50
Bombay Flour Mills Co.	750	200	200	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Saw Mills	500	1,000	1,000	10 p.c	510
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	..	75nom
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	..	94
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 135	2,900
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	Rs. 33½	725
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	5 p.c.	103
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	5,000	00	100	..	510
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	Rs. 10	60
Indian Guarantee Bunyship Association				...	41
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25	10 p.c.	30
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	600	250	250	8½	8
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25	150
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	380
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	95
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	80
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	250
Pearse and Co., Ld.	5,000	20	20	8 p.c.	17
Port Canning Co.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40
Royal Flour Mills	8,000	500	1,000	Rs. 9	362½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	Nil	50
Soundy & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	109
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	83
Telephone Co., Ld.	1,000	...	..	..	30
Tranbar & Co., Ld.	12,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,245
Western India Flour Mills	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	201
W. Moos & Co	600	125	125	nil	28
Burma Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	200	200	p	100
	1,200				95
			All		

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BURMA.

MARRIAGE.

BLACKWELL—WRIGHT—July 25, at Myingyan, Upper Burma, Glenton F. R. Blackwell, Asst. Conservator of Forest, to Ida May Wright, (widow), Bombay.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TUBACK—July 25, at his residence, Middle Colaba, Manecksji Pestonji Tuback, late Commissioner, Baroda Police, aged 61. The third day ceremony will take place this (Friday) afternoon at the above place.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GAHAN—July 15, at Bhagalpore, the wife of H. H. Gahan, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.
MYLES—July 13, at "Cliffden," Murree, the wife of Surgeon E. H. Myles, M.B., Medical Staff, of a son.
O'BRIEN—July 20, at Saharunpore, the wife of James O'Brien, N.-W. Railway, of a daughter.
WARREHAM—July 20, at Neemuch, the wife of Mr. F. S. Wareham, Assistant Telegraph Superintendent, of a daughter.
WINCKLER—July 20, at Bellary, the wife of Mr. P. A. Winckler, Medical Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HOWARD—LINCOLN—July 14, at St. Luke's Church-Jellapahar, Darjeeling, by the Rev. J. H. Taylor, Willi, am Walter Howard, eldest son of the late William Howard, Exeter, to Ida Edith, second daughter of F. Lincoln, Esq., Lucknow, Oudh.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1888.

DR. BUSTEED'S "Echoes from Old Calcutta," of which a second and greatly enlarged edition has lately been issued by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., is a book which no Anglo-Indian, whether on the Bengal side of the punkah or elsewhere, can take up without being deeply interested in it. We in Bombay should envy Calcutta the possession of so lively and industrious a local historiographer had we not in Mr. James Douglas an equaliy diligent investigator of local history, and perhaps the best compliment that can be paid in Bombay to Dr. Busteed is to say that he has done for Calcutta precisely the same work that Mr. Douglas has done for the annals of this city. Dr. Busteed enjoys perhaps one advantage over the lively collector of the gossip of old Bombay, in that he has more stirring events to chronicle, and that some of the characters in his history were of larger stature, and moved upon a wider stage of action. We have no such episode in our local annals as the tragedy of the Black Hole of which Dr. Busteed gives so exhaustive an account, nor have we in the gallery of our great men so commanding a figure as that of Warren Hastings. Perhaps, too, the social life of Calcutta a hundred years ago was more diversified and animated than any to which our own chronic ers bear witness, albeit that their industry has given us many a picture of the gaiety with which the eighteenth century English tried to cure the dulness of exile in Bombay. The "Echoes from Old Calcutta" are, indeed, diverse and discordant. We turn in Dr. Busteed's pages from the horrors of the Black Hole to the gallantries of Warren Hasting's councillors; from the brave endurance of Holwell to the flirtations of Philip Francis with the beautiful Madame Grand; from Nuncomar and his wrongs and wrong doings to some piquant details in the life of the East Indian lady who became Princesse de Talleyrand, and whom the Prince delighted to call at once the prettiest and the most foolish woman in Europe. The Nuncomar episode is, perhaps, the least attractive of all. Macaulay in telling of it has distanced all who may try to compete with him in the narration of it, and Sir FitzJames Stephen's masterly analysis of its evidential and legal elements, left practically undisturbed by Mr. Beveridge's more recent attempt to prove that Hastings plotted the death of an innocent man, must for a long time to come serve as the last serious word upon the subject. In telling over again the story of the Black Hole incident, Dr. Busteed corrects Macaulay on one or two important points. The Fort, he shows, was held much more tenaciously by the band of faithful men who fought under Holwell than Macaulay represents. It cannot have been "after a feeble resistance," as Macaulay conceives, that the Fort fell into the hands of Suraj-ud-Dowlah, for the defence was kept up for thirty hours after Governor Drake had taken flight, and Holwell in his report to the Bombay Government states that on the confession of the enemy the small and motley garrison of a hundred and seventy brought down over five thousand of the Nawab's army. Another point which Dr. Busteed establishes is in gratifying correction of the once current belief that the women who survived the fearful ordeal of the Black Hole were distributed amongst the harems of the conquerors. Local inquiries have shown that a much happier destiny awaited at least one of them, the young and handsome Mrs. Carey, widowed in the asphyxiating horrors of Suraj-ud-Dowlah's prison chamber, and whom Macaulay says was carried off to the Nawab's Palace at Moorshedabad. The atrocity of the Black Hole was aggravated by no supplementary horrors of that kind.

There is little that adds dignity to early Anglo-Indian history in the abundant details that Dr. Busteed gives of the doings of Philip Francis and his contemporaries. But the portrait gallery is not the less valuable because the artist, as Cromwell would have said, tries to paint "every pimple." There must have been something inherently strong in British rule, or it could never have survived the divisions, the bickerings, and the littlenesses that prevailed amongst the men in authority. Francis's unending quarrel with Hastings began on the day on which he landed. He took offence because the guns of Fort William gave him a salute four guns short of what he expected. Then Hastings received him at his own house instead of at the Council house, and the quarrel was aggravated by the superior attention which was paid to the new judges who arrived at Calcutta at the same time. Francis despised, as well as hated his chief. He thought Hastings's abilities were third or fourth rate, and that the public estimate of him was absurdly high—a proof that genius is not always accurate in its judgments of genius. When Hastings and Francis sought mutual satisfaction for their wounded honour by resorting to pistols and coffee the scandal was not mitigated even by the presence of a lady in the case. Dr. Busteed completely disposes of the notion that the fight was in any sense the outcome of Francis's gallantries with Madame Grand, an episode to which he devotes one of his most piquant chapters. Its immediate cause was a minute in which Hastings proclaimed to the Council that Francis's public conduct, like his private, was devoid of truth and honour. The public conduct thus gravely impugned was in relation to the measures to be taken for carrying on the War against the Mahrattas. Hastings might well be ashamed of having consented to play such a part while the enemy was at the gates. "I have," he says, "been ashamed that I have been an actor in it, and I declare upon my honour that such was my sense of it at the time that I was much disturbed by an old woman whose curiosity prompted her to stand by as spectatress of a scene so little comprehended by the natives of this part of the world." The wonder is that Hastings, even if a large stretch of power were necessary for such an act, did not order the arrest of Francis. The challenge to the duel came from him, and Hastings would not have magnified his office if he had treated such a provocation at such a time as a grave assault upon the chief depository of the British power in India. The hatred of Francis for Hastings was not merely implacable, but it was petty. Everybody knows the story of Baroness Imhoff. It is not the most glorious episode in Hastings's life, but it has its worthy side, and Hastings's affection for her was as constant as was Francis's resentment towards him. Francis, in writing of her, could only speak of her as "the supposed wife of a German painter. The lady is turned of forty, and has children grown up by her pretended husband, from whom she has obtained a divorce under the hand of some German prince." As a matter of fact, the lady "turned of forty" was only thirty at the time of her marriage, and the way in which Francis paints the crow's feet in her portrait is worthy of Wilson Croker, of whom somebody said that "he was the sort of man who would go on a night's journey on the outside of a coach, in snow and hail, to search out in some village register for proofs that some man whom he hated was a bastard, or some woman against whom he had a spite was five years older than she pretended to be." If there was any excuse for the spiteful trivialities which had so large a place in the atrabiliar mind of Francis it was that the social air of Calcutta reeked with them. From the beginning of the world until now the question of who shall call first has exercised the great heart of female society, and from some extracts which he gives from his diary it is evident that Calcutta was for more interested in discussions on this important point than in anything that the Mahratta might be doing on the other side of India. "Sup at Impey's. Her ladyship swears stoutly that Madame Imhoff shall pay her the first visit—an idea," maliciously remarks Francis, "which I don't fail to encourage."

But it is not all bitterness and strife, even in the society in which Philip Francis moved The picture of old Calcutta life has in it much to remind us that our own ways of doing things are not in all respects the best. We are conscious of no longings to bring back either the Calcutta or the Bombay of the eighteenth century as the mortality returns of the time presented them. Calcutta was in Francis's time a place of noisomeness and abomination shocking to think of even after we have read the worst revelations of the Health Society. But we can still borrow a leaf from the book of that bye-gone community who called on each other in the evening, who had not conceived the thought that "there is safety in a dress-coat," but let their guests dress in white; and who got rich with less effort than in these days men have to make in order to escape from poverty. Yet they had their troubles. Rents were monstrous, even in comparison with those of Malabar Hill and of Chowringhee to-day. Francis paid Rs. 1,000 a month for his house, and the armies of servants that had to be maintained by the well-to-do exceed anything that they know of even in Bengal in these days. But Francis had not much reason to grumble. He looked to carry home £25,000 as the result of "five years' parsimony"—and rupees were rupees in those days—yet he told a friend in a letter of bitter complaint that he would gladly accept two-thirds of the money if he could be "up to the neck in the Thames." No one sends home such letters in these days, even with the rupee at one and four pence and the fractions.

THE judges designated members of the Special Commission to inquire into the charges preferred by the *Times* against Mr. Parnell and the Irish Nationalist Party, are all three good lawyers. Before they were raised to the Bench they enjoyed the happiness of not being in any conspicuous way connected with political parties, at all events in any undue or partisan sense. The Right Hon'ble Sir James Hannen, the President of the Special Commission, is of the mature age of sixty-nine years. He is the son of a London merchant, and was educated at St. Paul's school and at the University of Heidelberg; was never in Parliament, but was raised to the Bench in 1868. In 1872 he was made a Privy Councillor, and is now President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the Supreme Court of Judicature. The Hon. Sir John Charles Day, the son of a captain in the 49th Regiment, was born at the Hague sixty-two years ago, and was educated at Fribourg, at St. Gregory's, Downside, and at the London University. He was never in Parliament; he was raised to the Beuch (Queen's Bench Division) in 1882. He presided in 1886 over the Commission which was sent to make inquiry regarding the Belfast riots, and there enhanced the reputation which he already possessed for judicial acumen and unquestioned impartiality. Although he is a Roman Catholic, even the Belfast Orangemen did not charge him with sectarian or other bias. As he is an Ultramontane it is just possible that Mr. Parnell and his Parliamentary colleagues may feel some anxiety as to the degree of binding force upon the conscience of Catholics he may assign to the Papal Rescript, recently promulgated by the office of the Holy Inquisition. The Right Hon. Sir Montague Edward Smith, son of a country gentleman in Devonshire, was educated at the Bideford Grammar School; he was called to the Bar in 1835, and was raised to the Bench in 1865

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH MEMBERS.

LONDON, JULY 26.

Mr. James O'Kelly, M.P. for Roscommon, was arrested here yesterday, and conducted to Dublin for a speech inciting to commit breach of the law.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The *Standard* states that the Emperors of Germany and Russia have come to an arrangement, provided Austria assents to the same, to leave Prince Ferdinand unmolested in Bulgaria until increasing internal complications compel him to abdicate, and then to intervene in order to procure the election of a Prince acceptable to all.

THE MASSOWAH QUESTION.

ROME, JULY 25.

The Italian papers are warmly supporting the Italian Government against the French claims in Massowah.

DACOITY IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 26.

On the 25th Boh Shwe Yan, the principal dacoit leader in the Ava Sagaing district, and recently the most active and relentless enemy of all who are friendly to the British Government, was encountered and killed with nine followers by Lieut. Minogue, Royal Munsters, at Thagyin, opposite Myinmu, near where Lieut. Williamson and Mr. Odowda, of the police, were killed in May last by part of his gang.

Lieutenant Williamson's sword was recovered. The casualties on our side were a serjeant of the Munsters wounded.

THE DIVISION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, JULY 26.

A strong memorial signed by thousands of residents of the Nagpur division, protesting against the proposed disruption of the Central Provinces has been presented to the Chief Commissioner. Others from various parts of the province are on their way.

Several district councils and municipalities have also passed resolutions to the same effect. A strong feeling exists all throughout the province against the proposed abolition of the local government.

In view of the approaching revision of settlements the people regard with grave concern the possibility of their being brought under the rigorous and uncongenial revenue system of the Bombay Government.

The proposal finds favour with no class or section of the community, and the agitation against it is steadily increasing.

WATER WORKS IN NEPAUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 26.

The Nepaul durbar having applied for the services of an engineer to carry out a scheme of water works at Khatmandu, the Government of India have sanctioned the deputation of Mr. Finnimore, of the Bengal Public Works Department.

THE TRIBAL DISPUTES.

Mr. Udny, Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, has been deputed to visit Kuram to meet the Governor of Kohat as representing the Amir of Kabul with a view to settle once for all the disputes which are constantly arising between the Jajis and the neighbouring tribesmen.

THE BOMBAY-BURMA TRADING COMPANY.

Dr. Ribbentrop, head of the Indian Forest Department, left Simla yesterday for Burma to confer with the Chief Commissioner regarding the timber contract granted to the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation regarding which questions have recently been put in the House of Commons.

THE SOUTHERN GHILZAIS.

Signs of a revival of the outbreak among the Southern Ghilzais are again showing themselves. Abdul Karim, the well-known Ghilzai leader, has left the Kakar country with a number of followers, and the Tarakis and Andaris are also on the move. The Amir is sending reinforcements to Mukkur, where Gholam Hyder Arakzi has his head-quarters.

THE MASSACRE AT PESHAWUR.

News reaches us from Peshawur confirming the report of the massacre of the Afghan Girgha by the Shinwaris. Out of 130 persons composing the Girgha, which the Afghan authorities sent, some fifty were killed outright, and about an equal number were placed in confinement, the remainder effecting their escape. The massacre has created a great sensation among the local tribesmen.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 26.

A telegram has been received at Pondicherry to the effect that Monsieur Fawtier, the acting Governor, is appointed director of the Interior of Guiana. The new Governor, Monsieur Nouett, is due in November.

Yesterday H. E. the Governor of Madras investigated the water-supply question at Bangalore. H. E. also held a levee, and visited the Maharajah; subsequently he dined with the 21st Hussars, and afterwards attended the ball given by the Royal Artillery.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 26.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia left here for Bombay yesterday.

PORT SAID, JULY 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Chusan, arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.

JULY 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay, left here yesterday evening.

JULY 26.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia left here for Bombay yesterday.

ADEN, JULY 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. do.	69⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106
Bar Silver	42

BANDORA WATER-SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bandora Municipality, about the 26th March last, posted a notice of that date to the effect that the charges for water consumption and on standpipes would be Re. 1-2 per 1,000 gallons from 1st April, 1888. Against this the Bandora Ratepayers' Association by letter, dated the 31st March, 1888, protested that the notice had been put up on a lamp-post, where it could hardly come to the sight of anybody, instead of in the proper place where public notices are generally posted; that the Municipality under no circumstances can charge any enhanced water-rate, and that the notice in question was opposed to the provisions of District Municipal Act and the amended Act. To this the President, after some time, sent a reply, in which he referred to the agreement between the Bandora and the Bombay Municipalities. This reply has created much surprise, firstly, because the reply given by the President does not in any way answer the protest; secondly, between the date of the letter of protest and the reply of the President no meeting of the Board has been held. I think the Board will be found wanting, if they do not take into consideration the whole question in their to-morrow's meeting, or at a meeting specially called.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, July 26. A RATEPAYER.

THE PROPOSED HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The question of the advisability or otherwise of building a hospital for children has been engaging the attention of the medical profession here and the public generally. Sir Dinshaw Petit has promised a gift of a lac and a quarter, and some interested parties are leaving no stone unturned to utilize that in building the said hospital. Now the question is whether there is an absolute want of such an institution. Are hundreds of poor sick children sacrificed in our midst from want of hospital accommodation? Are the parents of sick children applying to get them admitted into any of our general hospitals, and have they ever been refused admission for want of accommodation?

These are the plain questions I ask those who are zealous over the idea of building a special hospital for children in Bombay. At present there is not the slightest want or desirability of such an institution, and it would be a sheer waste of good money if one were built. In the first place there is no demand. The accommodation provided by the Cama and other hospitals is more than is required, or would be required for some years to come, and what with the addition of the new wing to the Cama Hospital and the suggested children's ward in the Bai Motlibhai Hospital, it would, indeed, be superfluous to have a separate special hospital for children.

The mothers of poor children are never willing to leave their young ones in a hospital, and they never do it. I have often seen in the out-patient department of one of the hospitals here that whenever a child is brought in and the parent advised to leave it as an in-patient, it is invariably refused. Perhaps there are other children at home to be looked after, or the mother has to do the cooking for the family, or perhaps she has to earn her livelihood. Let the supporters of the scheme of building a hospital come forward and make out a case for themselves, and show us that the wants are greater than the present accommodation. The handsome donation can well be utilized for a new departure in scientific research, of which Sir Dinshaw himself is an ardent supporter.

It cannot be denied that we are in want of a pharmacological laboratory. It cannot be denied that India abounds in indigenous useful drugs which are lost to us for want of research. Here we have a splendid opportunity; we have the funds, and we have only to make a beginning. Our worthy Governor Lord Reay was the very first to bring the question of pharmacological research before the public; and the public having already pronounced itself against any idea of establishing a children's hospital, I am sure his Excellency will not hesitate for a moment to support and sanction the scheme, particularly as the donor himself is in its favour.—Yours, &c.,

July 26. MEDICUS.

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.—HIS EDUCATIONAL VIEWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since the educational public is commenting upon the appointment of Rev. Dr. Mackichan as the Vice-Chancellor of our University, I think it will be interesting to know what views the reverend gentleman holds about the Arts curriculum. The following quotation from the report of the Director of Public Instruction will convince all that Dr. Mackichan is dissatisfied with the Arts course of the University. The reverend gentleman says:—

"I think it fitting to call attention to the overburdening of the curriculum of the first two years of the Arts course. The work prescribed for the first two years requires incessant class work with no proper intervals for exercise and recreation, and the habits acquired during these first yearsare apt to become permanent. I believe that History and Logic might with great advantage be omitted from the previous course, and that the first B. A. course might be modified by making Mathematics an alternative subject with Logic, or Logic with some branch of philosophical study. It is evident that the anxiety which many of the first B.A. students of the highest college standing feel with respect to this mathematical examination interferes very seriously with their general intellectual progress, and that a change, such as I have indicated, would do much to promote real culture. It is more than five years since the present curriculum was fixed; most parts of it have been subjected to considerable criticism, and the time seems to have come for a general reconsideration of the position." (Director's Report 1885-86.)

Your contemporary must know that Dr. Mackichan, when he advocates "the lowering of the standard, has no sons who have all other talents but the useful one of passing examination." We wish there were more professors like the new Vice-Chancellor.—Yours, &c.,

July 26. LAW STUDENT.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE services of Surgeon A. Milne, M.A., &c., have been replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

CAPTAIN FRANK ABBOTT, B.S.C., has been promoted Major, under date 22nd July, and Captain G. B. E. Radcliff, 23rd July.

SURGEON A. S. FAULKNER, Indian Medical Service, has been granted two months' leave on private affairs.

SECOND LIEUTENANT G. T. SAULEZ, 1st Suffolk Regiment, has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the 13th June.

LIEUTENANT H. M. STEWART, B. B. and C. I. Rifle Volunteers, will officiate as adjutant of the 1st Battalion during the absence of Lieutenant C. R. Mallaby, on leave.

COLONEL T. C. WEAY, commanding the Royal Irish Regiment, was found dead in his room at Murree on Monday morning. Heart-disease was the cause of death.

A MARKER of the Northumberland Fusiliers has been shot through the chest at the rifle-range at Murree, dying two days after the accident. The officer in charge of the practice was in no way to blame.

SIR T. ESMOND and Mr. Sexton had, on July 5, an interview with the Postmaster-General, and submitted to him certain letters which they believed had been opened in London and Cork. Mr. Raikes promised to make inquiries into the matter.

THE Empress Victoria is living in complete retirement, and with her youngest daughter visits the Friedenskirche twice every day, and is again beginning to devote some of her time to necessary outdoor exercise.

THE Dufferin Hospital was opened at Nagpur on Monday by the Chief Commissioner in presence of the leading Nagpur citizens, European and native. The General and Staff from Kampti also assisted at the ceremony. The hospital promises to be a great success.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

THE LATE MR. VENISHUNKER LUXMISHUNKER.

WITH reference to the death of Mr. Venishunker Luxmishunker, which we have already noticed, another correspondent writes:—

As a merchant Mr. Venishunker was very shrewd and enterprising, being the founder of the only Spinning and Weaving Mill in Bhavnagar and the first native of this place, who started here a cotton factory on his own account. Again, it was he who first opened a communication between Bhavnagar and Bombay by chartering a steamer from the Bhavnagar Durbar. His firm, when he first joined it, was only a Banking-house, but after a while Mr. Venishunker began to trade in cotton, and carried the business to such a point that in course of time his exports exceeded those of any other merchants in Bhavnagar. He was regarded as an authority in matters relating to the quality of cotton, and as such he was, at the last exhibition at Songhud, especially asked by Colonel Nutt, the Assistant Political Agent, to exhibit samples of cotton and yarn, which he did to the entire satisfaction of that officer. He could also assay and appraise precious stones, and had a taste for painting and architecture.

Mr. Venishunker was well known for his probity. His fairness and sound judgment were taken advantage of by the Jain and Vayshnav sections of the Hindu community in Bhavnagar when a disagreement arose as to the apportionment of common charitable funds. It was but lately that when the fraudulent use of scales by cotton merchants of Bhavnagar was complained of and necessitated an enquiry, Mr. Venishunker was one of those who drew the commendation of the Durbar for the accuracy of their weights and scales.

Though himself destitute of English education, the deceased was alive to its advantages, which he placed within the reach of the poor by helping such of them as he found to be capable with encouragement and scholarships. There are in this city some persons who, being born of poor parents, were taken up by Mr. Venishunker and maintained by him till, their education being over, he launched them into the world. He was always ready to relieve distress in a quiet and unostentatious manner, and his charities were neither local nor sectional. The Dhurmasthalla and the big well near Bhoomly owe their existence to his philanthropy.

The Nagars of Kathiawar are notoriously an orthodox race, and of all the Hindus they are, perhaps, the most conservative and averse to change. It was, therefore, a rare merit of Mr. Venishunker that he could see things as they were, and exerted himself to remove abuses. He had the courage to point out to his caste-fellows certain anomalies in custom relating to marriage, and he raised his voice against the indecency of public lamentations in the streets on the occurrence of a death.

In the commercial affairs of the city, his influence was considerable, and enabled him to insure security to loans by a simple expedient and facilitate the exchange of money.

Descended from a family which had for generations monetary transactions with the Bhavnagar Durbar, Mr. Venishunker's position in this city was to a great extent ensured the moment he became the head of the firm; but it is a proof of his high merit that at the time of his death he enjoyed the respect and confidence of several men of consideration in Kathiawar, Gujerat, and Bombay. He possessed the ungrudging confidence of Mr. E. H. Percival, one of the joint administrators during the minority of the present Thakore Sahib, and also of most of the Political Agents of Kathiawar and their assistants. He will be long missed in the sphere of his past activity, and remembered as a merchant of great enterprise and rectitude, as a genial companion and as a ready friend of the poor.

THE PARSEES AND THE SALVATIONISTS.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, Framjee Jamsetjee, a cook, was charged by Constable Gray, before Mr. Crawley Bovey, with writing and defacing a building without the permission of the owner—an offence against the Police Act.

Superintendent MacDermott narrated the circumstances under which the Parsee was charged. He was found by a sepoy on Wednesday night, about 10-30, writing the following words in ink on a door of the Salvation Hall, Hornby Road, "Devils of Salvation." Mr. MacDermott explained that the charge had been made under the Police Act, but he wished to draw his Worship's attention to section 295 of the Indian Penal Code, an offence against a place of worship, which might be considered to apply to the action of the accused.

The Magistrate considered the charge had been very properly brought under the Police Act.

Superintendent MacDermot informed the Court that there was a good deal of ill-feeling existing against the Salvationists on the part of the Parsees on account of the Salvationists establishing themselves in the Fort in the Parsee quarter, Cowasjee Patel Street. They have service here every evening, and it appeared had made several converts among the Parsees. This fact gave rise to the bad feeling, and a deputation of the residents in the neighbourhood recently waited on the Commissioner of Police, asking for their removal from the Fort.

The Magistrate: What is objected to?

Mr. MacDermott: They object to the Salvationists in a Parsee locality.

The Magistrate: Was it their building that was defaced?

Mr. MacDermott replied it was not, but it was the Salvation Hall, on Hornby Road, that was written on.

The Magistrate: Well, that particular locality cannot interfere with the community.

It was explained that it did not, but that the Parsees only felt annoyed at the intrusion of the "Muktifauj" in their own quarter. Mr. MacDermott added that the police had taken off the building several Gujerati placards, and the Parsees continued their interference with the building in Hornby Road.

The Magistrate: You mean to say the ill-feeling he found vent in this particular way.

The accused admitted having written on the door, and to the question why he did so, replied that he was passing the place at the time, and had an inkstand in his hand. Acting on the impulse of the moment he wrote what he did. He admitted that it was a stupid thing to do.

The Magistrate remarked that it was a foolish act, and he did not want to make more of it than was necessary. In a city like this everybody was supposed to live and let live. His Worship asked what the accused or his community would think if a person of another community wrote abominable things on a fire temple. Such things could not be allowed.

At this point Mr. Saunders, solicitor, addressed his Worship on the question of punishment, stating that he had been instructed to press for a severe sentence, one of imprisonment. If the accused were let off lightly his co-religionists would, it was expected, become more aggressive and more annoying, and there would be more trouble. The Salvationists were anxious that the matter should be sifted that they might be protected from any further annoyance. Mr. Saunders added that the same night there was a disturbance in the Fort building, when a Parsee, who had lately converted, had declared himself a Salvationist, was followed and assaulted.

The Magistrate thought this was entirely irrelevant, and it was not necessary to import it into the case. The youth was charged with having done what was forbidden, and there was not the slightest doubt it was a foolish and improper act.

Mr. Saunders suggested the boy had been prompted by others.

The Magistrate was not of that opinion. He did not think it necessary to make more of a foolish act committed probably under the influence of excitement. If similar acts were permitted on Parsee buildings it would lead to a good deal of friction and ill-feeling. But it was quite unnecessary to magnify the conduct of the accused. His Worship therefore inflicted a fine of Rs. 10, with an alternative of ten days' hard labour.

SURGEON-MAJOR P. MURPHY has been appointed to act as Assistant Surgeon, David Sassoon Hospital and Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Poona, in addition to his ordinary duties as Superintendent of Mahableshwar.

COLONEL H. J. HALLOWES, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Mhow Division, has issued, through Messrs. Thacker and Co., a new and handier edition of his "Summary of the Drill and Working of the Three Arms." The hand-book has been revised in accordance with the Army Order of the 1st of April of the present year, which abolished many movements in the Infantry Field Exercise.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS *vs.* MARINE BATTALION.

THE following are the scores of a match played between the Volunteers and Marine Battalion Cricket Clubs, on Wednesday, on the ground of the Marine Battalion:—

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
C G Adams, c Sonnak, b Rammeter	4	c and b Wilkins	1
A J Brooks, run out	14	run out	0
H J Clark, b Rammeter	6	not out	49
H Dunk, b Wilkins	4	c Sonnak, b Pudnak	4
D Brooks, b Wilkins	0	b Merriman	9
H Wellick, b Rammeter	17	b Wilkins	6
H O'Connor, b Rammeter	0	b Wilkins	8
E J Gale, b Rammeter	5	run out	0
A D Little, b Wilkins	11	b Wilkins	2
E James, not out	5	b Rammeter	14
L Crowley, b Pundnak	2	b Merriman	5
Extras	3	Extras	7
Total	71	Total	99

MARINE BATTALION.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Lieut Merriman, b James	13	st James b Brooks	0
Pte Mhadmeter, b Hale	5		
Do. Pundnak c Hale, b James	8	c and b Brooks	4
Sure-Major Wilkins, b Clark	8		
Lance Naik Soorecknak, b James	0	not out	6
Pte Rammeter, b Clark	44		
Rect Boy Sonak, b James	0		
Pte Gonnak, b Brooks	10		
Drum. Gunmeter, b Brooks	1		
Do. Shuraw meter, b Brooks	3		
Lance Naik Ruttonmeter, not out	2		
Extras	13	Extras	4
Total	77	Total	14

IRRIGATION REPORTS.

THE accompanying comparative statement of irrigation and rainfall on new irrigation works in the Deccan and Gujarat for the year 1887-88 is forwarded to Government:—

The total area irrigated during the year was 44,304 acres, as compared with 40,903 acres in 1886-87 and 57,567 acres in 1885-86. The area applied for during the year was:—Kharif, 26,570 acres. Rabi, 17,462 acres. Total 44,032. It is satisfactory to find that the whole area for which water was applied for was brought under irrigation. The total area irrigated during the year, as compared with 1885-86, shows a decrease of 13,263 acres, but as compared with 1886-87, there is a net increase of 3,401 acres, that on the Khari Cut, Bhatodi Tank, Nira Canal, Mhasvad Tank and Gokak Canal, 1st Section, being particularly noticeable. There is a falling off in the irrigated area under some works, chiefly on the Mukti Tank, Ojhar Canal, Mutha Canals, Matoba Tank and Krishna Canal. Of the total irrigable area under command nearly 10 per cent. was irrigated during the year under report.

The rainfall of the kharif, taking the average of all stations, was nearly the same as in the previous year. On individual works, however, there was less fall on some and more on others. The rainfall of the rabi season was generally lighter than in the previous year. The reason of increase in the kharif area on the Hathmati Canal and Khari Cut is that new lands for rice crop were prepared and brought under irrigation. The decrease in rabi on the Hathmati is owing to the insufficiency of water in the canal through short monsoon fall. The rabi area had therefore to be limited to upper portions of the canal. On the Khari Cut the rice crops were reaped too late to admit of any rabi being sown. The increase in the kharif area under the Hartala Tank is due to a return to the old practice of levying water rates on the area for which the tank storage was sufficient, but the increase in the rabi area is due to the rainfall during that season being less than that of the previous rabi season.

The decrease on the Mukti Tank is partly due to favourable and timely rainfall during both the kharif and rabi seasons, but the chief cause can be ascribed to the doubt which prevails amongst the rayats, lest the dry land irrigated from the Lower Panjhra River will eventually be classed as permanent Bagait at the approaching revision survey and not be assessed at crop rates.

The increase on the Ekruk Tank and decrease on the Jamda Canal and Dambal Tank was too small to require any explanation, but on the Jamda Canal the area has varied according to the season's rainfall. The increase on the Mhasva, Bhatodi, Ashti and Koregaon Tanks, and Chikhli Canal, is due to insufficient and untimely rainfall during the year. That on the Koregaon Tank may also be ascribed to the improvements, &c., lately made to the works. On the Ashti Tank there was more demand for water than was anticipated. The decrease on the works of the Kadwa River system is due to timely rainfall. On the Ojhar, Lakh, Mutha and Yerla Canals, and on Kasurdi and Matoba Tanks, the decrease is due to timely and copious rainfall, on the Mutha and Matoba Tank being chiefly in the rabi season. On the Krishna Canal the decrease is owing to heavy rainfall in the kharif season and to the work of silt clearance being in progress; the available supply of water could not therefore be fully utilized. The increase on the Shirsuphal and Bhadulwadi Tanks is chiefly in the kharif season, and is due to ordinary extension of irrigation in both cases, and in the latter, also to opening of the Left Bank Canal for irrigation.

On the Nira Canal the rainfall was favourable for dry crops, but notwithstanding this, the increase is due to steady growth of irrigation and is greatest in superior wheat, where it is over 50 per cent. The increase in the length of canal and the number of distributaries also helped to enlarge the area irrigated. The increase on the Mhasvad Tank is partly due to unfavorable rainfall, and partly to the construction of distributaries from main canal and branches, which have brought a larger area of land under command than in the previous year.

Revari Canal.—On account of the diversion of the canal near Bori Nala aqueduct the available supply of water was fully utilized, and hence the increase in the irrigated area. Upper Man River Works owing to the opening of the Pingli Canal the irrigated area is gradually increasing. On the Maini Tank the increase is trifling, the total irrigated area was 1,076 acres, or 23 per cent. of the total irrigable area, 4,625 acres. Further increase cannot be expected until greater storage is obtained. The temporary raising of the F. S. L. immediately after the monsoon is desirable in this respect. On the Gokak Canal water was taken to a larger extent for monsoon dry-crops and sweet potatoes. On the Madag and Asundi Tanks the increase is due to natural development of irrigation. On the Medleri Tank the decrease is due to the fact that the hot weather storage was small and part could not be drawn off in consequence of the outlet cuts not having been excavated to their proper levels.

RAO BAHADUR BALAJI G. SATHE has been appointed to do duty in Rutnagiri as Huzar Deputy Collector and Rao Bahadur Rajaram K. Vaidya to do duty as Native Assistant to the Commissioner, C.D. Rao Saheb Sadashiv A. Natu, Mamlatdar of Koregaon, has been transferred to Erandole, while Rao Saheb Ramchandra Y. Chowbal, temporary Mamlatdar of Erandole, reverts to the head Karkunship of Rahuri, Ahmednagar.

MR. F. CHAMBERS will act as Director of the Government Observatory at Colaba during the absence of Mr. C. Chambers, F.R.S.

SURGEON J. MCCLOGHRY has been appointed to perform the Civil Medical duties at Jacobabad during the absence of Surgeon H. W. Stevenson on privilege leave.

SURGEON J. B. EATON has been allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year.

THE Revs. D. Berli and T. Sutz have been granted licenses to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

MR. F. A. H. ELLIOTT, C.I.E., Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Baroda, has been granted leave for six months.

MR. W. A. BOULTON, Assistant Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, has been allowed furlough for two years.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HUSSEY has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Deolali in addition to his other duties.

MR. A. S. MORIARTY, Additional Judge at Satara, has been invested with appellate jurisdiction.

MR. C. G. DODGSON, Forest Settlement Officer, Khandesh, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

VETERINARY SURGEON M. C. MITCHELL has been appointed lecturer in the Veterinary School attached to the College of Science, Poona, during the absence of Veterinary Surgeon Pottinger, in Bombay.

MR. T. D. MACKENZIE, C.S., Collector of Broach, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

MR. G. F. SHEPPARD, C. S., Commissioner N. D., has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

AN ONSLAUGHT ON THE CONGRESS.

SPEECH BY THE MAHARAJAH OF BENARES.

AN Allahabad paper publishes a speech delivered at the Benares Town Hall last Friday evening, in which the Maharajah vigorously denounced the National Congress and its origin. The speech, as translated, was as follows:—

Brethren,—I am not in the habit of speech-making, but the time has come when I can no longer keep my silence. I see a few men having joined together are about to bring home ruin, debasement, and degradation to our beloved country—India. Myself being an humble inhabitant of this country, it behoves me to warn you of the impending danger. Do you like to throw yourself in a well? You may, but I do not. According to the rules of the Institute, political subjects are excluded from discussion. But how would the rules avail if the Institute itself does not exist. You know well "Marta kya nahin *kahta*," i.e., what does not the dying man—I say save yourself. I hear a few persons have created a National Congress and talk of representative institution and of delegates. When I myself do not understand the meaning of these words, how can I make you understand them. So far as I know, delegate means a vakil, a pleader. I read in the papers of Benares delegates who went to Madras, but I have asked everyone whom I came across whether they empowered these men, or executed any special power-of-attorney in their favour, to appear on their behalf at Madras. No one answered in the affirmative. As the proverb goes, "Man na man main tera mehman," i.e., whether you admit or not I am your guest. Put any meaning to the word you like, you may call it devil, demon, or evil spirit. What do these Congress men want? I know well that there are *rishi* like, intelligent, and able men in the Congress, but it does not follow that *rishis* can very well deal with politics. As for instance, Dadhichi muni gave up his bones even, but did not meddle with politics. If you say there are many B. A.'s and M. A.'s in the movement, then, according to Dr. Ballantyne, they are unfledged birds—without wings. So far as I understand, they want representative government, perhaps like one prevalent in America, although they do not at present say so, but while they sing in praise of our Queen, they inwardly aim at her. Any man who has a grain of common sense in him will not engage himself in useless and fruitless work. The Government itself is anxious to do good to you. Government asks your opinion on important matters, and when your opinion is sound, acts according to it. You should not use this improper force. Government is always thankful for your good advice, and is willing to do you good. Then where is the use of intimidating the Government? Now see the civil courts. These courts at one time were termed by the Maharajas of Kapurthala as Dewani-Adalut, or court of lunatics. I know a case for Rs. 4,800 lasted for eighteen years. Now the courts have become exemplary. Our Government has introduced telegraphs and railways in the country. I know it took a month for a friend of mine to go to Etawah when he went to marry. The means of conveyance were bullock carts and palkis. Even trunk roads were not known then. Now one year's life is more valuable than that of a hundred years of days gone by. I ask you did these changes take place owing to the exertions of the Congress? Ask these men. They want to be like Americans; but compare the percentage of educated men both here and there. Here and in America you have got nurses, maid-servants, &c., but the American women can teach our Babus and Thakurs for ten years. See in England how much the parents spend for the education of their sons. In Germany education is compulsory. Even military service is compulsory there. Would you like to have compulsory service here also? Here schools were established, and the Babus, Thakurs, Bunias and others were asked to send their sons there, but they refused. I advise you "first deserve and then desire." Remember well that the Government always gives scope for your ability, and takes you into the public service according to your merits. Opportunities are given you, but you cannot take advantage of them. Now, as to the Legislative Council. Formerly such men as the Maharajas Scindhia and Patiala were appointed as members thereof. I consider it to be an evil to be a member of the Council. I was also a member, but after fifteen days I pleaded illness and absented myself. Once the Nawab of Rampur told the Viceroy that the Europeans always act wisely; but what wisdom did they display by making Calcutta the metropolis of India?

Here Raja Shiva Prasad stopped short and looking around him asked if a police constable was present. On seeing one in the hall, the Raja told him to turn out of the hall any one who made the least noise. The constable having thus been ordered pushed out the bystanders who, impelled by curiosity, had just crossed the threshold and were standing at the door.

The Raja then said I do not know what the Maharaja's retainers are doing. Why don't they turn out the noise-makers? The Raja then proceeded as follows: Englishmen—Dukes, Earls, and Lords—should be members of such Councils. In England, nobles think it an honour to be a member of Parliament; and how zealously do they work when they once get into it. The only representative body in India is the British Indian Association, in comparison to which the Congress is nothing. The Viceroy, having known its representative character, once asked that august body to send one of their representatives to the Imperial Council. They sent a Teli—Krishna Das Pal—and how ably did he discharge his duty! His place is now filled by Raja Peary Mohan Mukerji, than whom an abler man does not exist in India. You have self-government now. Kulwas and Mochis are now elected as Municipal Commissioners and Honorary Magistrates. Now take the instance of the local Municipality. See F. Gubbins what he made of Benares. You have imposed many taxes, but say what you may, you cannot do better. The real object of the Congress men is to secure a majority of natives in the Legislative Councils, so that when the Government, owing to some pressing necessity, proposes to impose a new tax, the majority could either recommend economy in the internal administration of the country, or would propose to replace British troops by native volunteers, but they would not sanction the tax. But with the increase of native troops the British Army would have to be increased, otherwise the Mahomedans would eat them up. They would propose to do away with big salaried European Judges, Commissioners, Magistrates, drawing only three thousand rupees per month, and would replace them by Honorary Magistrates or natives on a lower salary. But see the Police Department and tell the truth whether you would not like to have Europeans as your constables in place of natives. What excesses do the native constabulary not commit. It is the natives who are goading us to mutiny? Well, if the Congress men do not want to secure their majority in the Council, where is the necessity of having a minority? Our Government can introduce the elective system to-day; but I cannot take the responsibility on myself. If the members for the Imperial Council were to be elected by the different Municipalities, then the Kulwars and Mochis who are Municipal Commissioners would try their best to elect one of their brotherhood. Thus we will have Kulwars and Mochis for our Legislators. This would be intolerable. Thus if rebellion does not take place from Police oppression, it will from this cause. You, Congress men, why don't you go to some native States and try your mettle there? You know Babu Nilamber was in Kashmir and another Bengali at Jeypur. But why did the Nizam appoint Colonel Marshall as his Private Secretary? and why did the Begum of Bhopal send for an European Minister? No doubt there are some Europeans who are in the Congress. But they are the persons who are dissatisfied with the Government. There are many who aspired to a High Court Judgeship, Lieutenant-Governorship, Membership of Council, and so forth, but were unsuccessful. Alas! Englishmen at home are not aware of the habits customs, and the real condition of the people of this country. A certain Miss regretted because the Indian tenant cannot provide himself with boots. In a conversation with a Rani she asked her at what age she was married. Having been told seven, she was asked in return why was it that she herself was unmarried. Was it because there was no one who liked her. The Rani continued to say that she would like to see the forcible marriage of women introduced in England. Thus you see how the Englishmen in England are ignorant of our customs. But these Congress men and some others misrepresent facts in newspapers, and thus create innumerable difficulties in the way of good government. The natives of India have no ability in them. A couple of regiments from Chandernagore could plunder the country unchecked from Calcutta to Peshawar. It is fortunate that Burma has fallen into British hands, otherwise the Frenchmen would have taken it. The Amir of Kabul could scour the country with ten thousand horsemen from Peshawar to Madras in one month. You talk of the ability of natives of this country. Now see the result of the battle of Panipat. When the Mahrattas could muster 70,000 horsemen, how did Ahmed Shah destroy their army, shatter their power, and annihilate all opposition? The means adopted by the Congress, the outcry of the Congress men, the speeches that are delivered on the subject, the contents of newspapers and pamphlets which are so widely distributed, would make the ignorant people think that the Congress would really be able to abolish all taxes. And who likes to be taxed? I would be glad if the taxes are abolished to-day. But where would the Government be without taxation? And where there is no Government, what would be our condition? There would be anarchy in the country. If the Government does not put down or suppress this Congress, I can assure you that the people's mind would be slowly and gradually embittered against the Government, and our fair country would be spoilt. But the Government would not be a loser. It matters not whether the melon strikes or falls at the knife or the knife at the melon. The result is the same in both cases. This much I have to advise you.

Scarcely were the last words uttered when the Raja declared that the meeting was over, and his Highness's *najibs* proclaimed it to the public. As the people were moving out, pamphlets were widely distributed by the exertions of the local standing Congress Committee.

A NEW VIEW OF EUROPEAN POLITICS.

MR. STEAD in his special articles in the *Pall Mall Gazette* deals at length with a problem he has set himself to solve, as to the prospects of Peace or War in Europe. England and England alone, he asserts, is the obstacle to the establishment of those cordial relations between England, Germany, and Russia, which would enable Europe and Asia to remain at peace. Thus he writes in support of this view:—

BISMARCK, THE PEACEMAKER.

In its dealings with Russia, German policy has been by no means calculated to maintain the peace. When Lord Beaconsfield in 1877 refused to support the ultimatum of the Constantinople Conference by the coercive action of the fleet, Prince Bismarck encouraged him in a policy of abstention. When General Ignatieff visited him at Berlin just before war broke out, he found the Prince resolute to thrust Russia across the Danube. By every incitement and taunt he strove to force Russia single-handed into the Turkish war, instead of co-operating with the Russians in settling the question on a European basis. It suited Germany to let the Russian bear break his teeth on the bones of Turkey. The pressure of the Russian flood on the German dam was perceptibly lessened by cutting a sluice in the Eastern banks. When the war was over, and there were 100,000 fewer Russian soldiers to count with, and £10,000,000 had been added to the Russian Debt, and the whole Russian State had been strained and disorganized, Prince Bismarck saw in the result the justification of his policy. He could sleep easier of nights, knowing that Russia was so much weaker. Only when the war threatened to become general, and involve Germany, did he bestir himself in the interests of peace. After the war he has been true to the same general principle. To relieve Germany from Russian pressure he has gladly welcomed everything which diverted Russian attention to Central Asia and the East. "If you must quarrel with somebody, for heaven's sake quarrel with England, not with us," has been the note of his policy. It is natural enough under the circumstances, but its author can hardly be taken as a safe guide for the peace policy of Great Britain. The same characteristic distinguish his policy in Austria. He has thrust Austria southward, hanging round her neck the mill-stone of the Bosnian provinces, distracting the Magyar heart with dreams of vengeance, and the Austrians with visions of a new empire in the East. Everywhere and at all times he has been eager to help his neighbours to go anywhere, even to the devil, and to run into anything, even into his best friends, so long as they do not endanger the peace of Germany. War is dangerous, for no one knows how it may spread. Hence he is apt to deprecate war, excepting in Asia or Africa. But, if he can set his neighbours by the ears so that without cutting each other's throats, they are absolutely unable to join hands, that appears to him an almost ideal policy.

This policy of setting everybody by the ears so that the German may rub his hands in peace over his own cup of coffee

foul names and idly discussing the point at which at some future date, if your hypothesis be correct, you will be dashed into irremediable ruin! * * If Russia be the Devil incarnate of mundane politics, then as you hope for salvation prepare to meet her, as befits brave and stalwart men. The only League of which England can then be the soul would be a League of War, the only work to which our Imperial resources could be dedicated would be the making of a crusade against Russia, and we should devote ourselves seriously and with fixed resolve to create an army and a navy which would enable us to do battle on something like equal terms with our foe. This would involve us first in the conscription, secondly, in a permanent shilling income tax, and, thirdly, in the subordination of every domestic and Imperial consideration to the furtherance of the objects of the Anti-Russian League. There would have to be no cutting down of the Navy Estimates by £800,000 for fear of Lord Randolph Churchill, no blowing alternately hot and cold in the policy of the War Office. Our parliamentary system would have to be revolutionized in order to permit of the conclusion of secret alliances and the continuous prosecution of an undeviating policy. Subsidies of millions would be required by the Turks, for all of whose misdeeds we should make ourselves responsible, and we should be at the mercy of every ally who chose to precipitate the war, for which we had offered up our liberty, our wealth, our independence, and our Empire.

Still, if Russia be the infernal portent of Russophobist dreams that policy, with all its sacrifices, is inevitable. It is true that even if we did all that we could do we should not be much better off at the end. For in one respect Russia is really as formidable as her enemies pretend. She is indestructible. You may singe the Emperor of Russia's beard at Sebastopol and at the Baltic, but there is but the smell of burning for a moment in the air, which the spring wind will carry away, while the Emperor lives on.

You may even carve a red, coarse-paven way, like Napoleon, to the heart of Russia, and just as the returning wave obliterates your footprints in the sand, so the tide of Russian life will silently sweep away all vestige of your victories, save perhaps where, as in the Temple of our Saviour at Moscow, the Russian himself erects a pious trophy on the scene of his deliverance, whose glittering cupolas flame resplendent in the noonday sun. Compared with other States, Russia is as a raft to a ship. You may wreck one, you cannot sink the other. The innumerable village republics which, united, make up the Empire of the Tzars, contain in every commune the heart and the head of Russia. Above all, the Russian cradle is never empty.

Compared with this all other facts are as if they were not. On the 31st December there will be at least a million more mortals lisping Russian than there were on the 1st of January. From a million to a million and a quarter is the annual excess of Russian births over Russian deaths. There are now nearly ten million more Russians in the world than there were when the present reign began. Against that increase all allies will fight in vain. That is the granite fact which dominates the situation.

When Lord Elgin was endeavouring to browbeat the mandarins in 1860 by threats of what the Western nations would do if the Emperor was obdurate, General Ignatieff told me he was much amused by the reply of a mandarin to the British representative. "How many soldiers," he asked, "will the Western Powers send to China?" "Oh," said Lord Elgin, with heroic disregard of the possibilities of transport, "we will send 100,000 men." "All right" said the mandarin, "suppose they come and, each kills twenty Chinamen, what difference will it make? Two millions or three millions more or less; it is but as a bucket out of the sea, a handful of sand from the seashore, compared with the three hundred millions that will remain."

Whatever we do, Russia will remain, and Russians will continue to inhabit the whole of Northern Asia and Eastern Europe. That we cannot prevent, though we bleed ourselves like veal in endeavouring to slaughter them into impotence, and though we double our National Debt in the effort to ruin the Tzar.

What we can do is this. We can hammer this great human mass, as Napoleon hammered Prussia, into a really formidable weapon. We can give a force and a direction to this great glacier of humanity which it would otherwise never have acquired, and convert two hundred millions of men who might have been friends and customers into bitter, revengeful, and determined foes.

But what we are doing is to provoke resentment without taking any steps to defend ourselves against the irritation which we set ourselves to create.

THE LIFE OF MR. FORSTER.

MR. WEMYSS REID'S "Life of the Right Honourable William Edward Forster," now issued by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, has been long announced, and has been awaited with eager expectation by the political world. The interest of anticipation will not be disappointed by the test of experience. Much interesting information is contained in the work, but is only possible to make brief extracts from its pages.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

Mr. Forster used his powers under the Coercion Act of 1881 very freely, and put an enormous number of Land Leaguers under lock and key. But as Mr. Reid reminds us, Mr. Forster's prisoner was only detained.

He was treated far better than a first-class misdemeanant in an ordinary gaol. He was not degraded by having menial tasks imposed upon him. He wore his own clothes; he could, if he pleased, provide his own food; he read books and newspapers; he received his friends in prison; he associated with his fellow-captives. This was the manner in which Forster dealt with the prisoners whom he made under the Protection Act.

Mr. Forster proclaimed the Land League without even consulting Mr. Gladstone, and the proclamation, though legally waste paper, was completely effective for the moment.

Throughout Mr. Forster's career as Chief Secretary of Ireland he was bitterly attacked and abused by the Tories, who only began to praise him when he resigned.

To add to the difficulties of the situation in Parliament, a section of the Tories had shown a disposition to coquet with the Parnellites and an ex-Minister Sir John Hay had placed a motion against the continuance of coercion on the notice-paper.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Meanwhile Mr. Forster's life was in great and imminent danger.

Mr. Forster had arranged to leave Dublin by the mail train from Westland Row for Kingstown on the night of April 19, and his intention to do so had been publicly announced. "While he was eating a sandwich for luncheon," says Mr. Jephson, "I asked him if he would not come down to Kingstown by an earlier train, and dine at the Royal St. George Yacht Club, of which he was an honorary member, as it would be much pleasanter there than in Dublin. The club being scarcely a couple of hundred yards from the pier whence the mail steamer started, we could dine quietly there and walk to the steamer, thus avoiding the racket and worry of cabs, stations, and trains in Dublin. He hesitated, but said, 'We'll see how work goes, and whether we can get away in time. At about four o'clock I went to him with the last batch of papers to be dealt with. When he had finished his instructions on them, I said, 'Now, sir, that's the last, and we can go to Kingstown if you like.' 'Capital,' he replied, 'let us go;' and accordingly we left Westland Row Station by the quarter to six o'clock train for Kingstown, dined at the club there, and walked on board the steamer, where we met Mrs. Forster and her daughter, who had come by the quarter to seven mail train, little knowing at the time how dreadful a tragedy had been avoided. At a quarter to seven o'clock, on the platform at Westland Row, there was waiting the gang of desperate men known later as the Invincibles, determined at all hazards to assassinate him; and if he had left Dublin by that train instead of the earlier one, no earthly power could have saved him." In the evidence given at the trial of the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, it was stated that the wretches carefully examined every carriage more than once in their search for the man they had marked out as their victim, but who was destined to be so marvellously preserved from their hands.

MR. GLADSTONE.

One of the characteristics of the volumes is the picture which they give of the loyal and hearty attachment between Mr. Forster and Mr. Gladstone. "Just read," he writes to Lord Ripon in the letter already quoted—

Just read what Gladstone said, after a more than usually virulent attack on me last Monday—so virulent that it was not possible for him to treat it with the contempt of absolute silence. What he did say was very generous and loyal. In fact, one great compensation for the troubles and vexations of the last year has been the fact that I have got to know Gladstone, and really to love and honour him. No one could have been more faithful, or considerate, or generous to a colleague than he has been to me.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

After his retirement from office, Mr. Forster took up two public questions, with great energy. One was the protection of native races in South Africa the other was Imperial Federation, of which he may be called the modern founder. Mr. Forster's principal clients in South Africa were the Bechuanas, on whose behalf he urged and obtained the despatch of Sir Charles Warren's expedition.

It will be noticed that throughout this affair, which extended over nearly three years, the keynote of his action and his argument was the fulfilment of obligations. These once undertaken he held to be sacred. He frequently urged the folly of trying to shirk them, a course which he proved from history invariably led to shame, inconvenience, and increased expenditure.

CARLYLE.

Mr. Forster was at one time much under the influence of Carlyle, whom, in spite of the ir fundamental difference on the question of slavery he warmly admired. The Carlyles stayed with him at his house in Rawdon, and he was especially attached to Mrs. Carlyle.

Once talking of her, he said "She was one of those few women to whom a man could talk all day, or listen all day, with equal pleasure."

About this time he began to feel some doubt in the adequacy and rationality of the Quaker crede. He wrote to Mrs. Charles Fox.

Quakerism is doubtless the liveliest of the "isms," but still it wants universality and somehow is hardly to use one of Carlyle's best expressions, altogether "conformable with the everlasting laws of God written on our nature." The crisis was hastened by the fact that in 1850 he married Miss Jane Arnold daughter of the famous Head Master of Rugby. Almost the first result of his marriage was his separation from the Society of Friends with which his ancestors had been so long connected. This, however, was not voluntary on his part. It was due to the fact that mixed marriages were at that time visited with the penalty of expulsion from the Society.

AMERICAN SLAVE TRADE.

In the Session of 1862 Mr. Forster strenuously resisted the attempts of all the leading Tories except Mr. Disreli, and of some Whigs, to recognise the Confederate States:

When an insidious attempt was made to induce this country to promote the interests of the South by offering her mediation between the belligerents, no one opposed the proposal more strongly than he did. His firm conviction was, as we have seen, that the battle was one between Slavery and Abolition, and his whole anxiety, seeing that England had no right to interfere on the side of the North, was to frustrate the efforts of that large and influential section of English society which wished to bring about intervention in the interests of the South. That the war would result sooner or later in the entire abolition of slavery was his profound conviction, though with characteristic frankness he confessed that he could not for his own part see how this result, certain as it was to be attained, was to be brought about.

He knew very well that slavery was the real issue, and with slavery he would make no terms.

After his death, one who had known him better than most men, was discussing with one of his nearest relatives the course of his public life and the varying motives by which at various times his action had been guided. The conclusion to which both came was that the real master passion of Forster's life was his abhorrence of slavery. He had inherited his feeling on the subject from his father; it had been strengthened by his early intercourse with his uncle, and it grew with his growth in his experience and intellectual power. All through the American struggle it was this passion which guided his course of action and led him to run counter to the prevailing sentiments among the upper classes of his fellow countrymen, just as in subsequent years it was the same strong feeling which made him champion of the misson of General Gordon to Khartoum and oppose the Ministerial policy in South Africa at the cost of his own popularity with the political party to which he belonged.

GENERAL GORDON.

Mr. Forster did not become absorbed in the Egyptian question until the fate of Gordon was at stake. But his first and most interesting mention of the subject occurs in his diary for 1877. In the autumn of that year he met Lord Odo Russell, afterwards Lord Ampthill, at Carlsbad, and Lord Odo gave him some very curious information about the views of the German Chancellor:

Bismarck constantly instigated us to take Egypt on the ground that, until we were at ease about India, we were a constant cause of unsettlement—a "spoil sport" for Europe. He could not understand why we should not do this now, when two years hence France would be too strong. Odo Russell acknowledged that behind this instigation was the desire to make an alliance between France and us impossible. He admitted that Bismarck lost his head when thinking of France; but they persuaded themselves to believe in danger from France, in order to keep up the army at its full strength.

Mr. Forster had left Mr. Gladstone's Government, on other grounds, before English intervention in Egypt took an active shape. When, however, General Gordon was reported to be in danger, Mr. Forster's anxiety, as depicted by Mr. Reid, was extreme.

It is impossible for one who, like the present writer, was in almost constant intercourse with Mr. Forster during that terrible time of national suspense to refrain from speaking of the extraordinary depth of feeling which he showed with regard to the question of Gordon's safety. If it had been a question of saving the life of one who stood nearest to him in blood, he could not have felt it more intensely. His voice would quiver under the emotion which stirred him, and his eye grow dim as he discussed Gordon's character and history, at that time when, alone in the Soudan, he was standing between a surging mass of barbarism and the helpless creatures whom it threatened to submerge.

WHIST.

A last extract describes Mr. Forster at his favourite amusement, whist, which he played often, but ill. The story has been told before, but it is worth telling again. The narrator is Mr. James Payn:

He was always full of fun over it, did not the least mind having his own play animadverted upon (though he was not spared by any means, for the Board of Green Cloth is no respecter of persons), and was never irritated by any mistake of his partner. One afternoon he had won a good many rubbers of me, and it is quite possible that I may have looked resentful at him for the partiality with which Fortune was treating him. "If it would be any satisfaction to you, my dear fellow," he said, with his humorous smile, "and a relief to your feelings to call me Buckshot, do it."

The *Daily News* notices one striking omission in Mr. Wemyss Reid's pages. It says:—

He gives no account of the famous retort which Mr. Forster made to the Irishmen who interrupted him at Bradford when he was addressing his constituents after his resignation. Mr. Forster paused for a moment, and then said, "You failed to murder me in Ireland, and you have got to listen to me here." The effect of these words, uttered by such a man, in such circumstances, was far beyond anything which mere oratory could achieve.

MADRAS.

PRESENTATION TO MR. THOROWGOOD.—The connection of Mr. Thorowgood, Chief Engineer of the Harbour Works, having been brought to an abrupt termination by his resignation of the office in consequence of the strained relations between himself and the Harbour Trust Board, the employes, 600 in number, presented him on Monday evening with an address in a richly carved sandalwood box and one of Messrs. Marcks gold chronometers, valued at Rs. 600. Mr. Thorowgood returned thanks in feeling terms for the honour done him. It was also announced that the contractor, Ragava Chary, would in a few days present him with a gold watch and chain. Champagne was then served round, and all present drank the health of Mr. Thorowgood. The latter having proposed the health of the employes, hearty cheers for Mr. Thorowgood brought the proceedings to a close.

A MASSACRE of Europeans at Bantam is reported. This district is at the extreme west end of Java, extending chiefly to the south coast. The principal town is Serang near the northern limit. It is not far from Batavia and Anjer lies within the district. It is a Residency with a certain garrison. Heer Engelbrecht was the Resident. It is not the first time that the natives in this quarter have displayed turbulent tendencies, and an Assistant Resident was murdered there some years ago by the natives.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 86, Farringdon-road, London.

THE COMPANIES' BILL.

THE Council of the incorporated Law Society have had a report drawn up by a strong committee of their council on the Lord Chancellor's Companies Bill, from which we make the subjoined extracts. It will be seen that the committee do not view the proposed measure with approval:—

The committee have had before them, and have carefully considered the provisions of, the Bill to amend the Companies Acts introduced into the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor.

The object sought to be attained by this legislation is evidently to put a stop, so far as possible, to abuses which have notoriously existed with reference to worthless companies, and with this object your committee fully sympathizes, but they are of opinion that for the most part the safeguards suggested by this Bill would in practice prove illusory, while the restrictions sought to be imposed would interfere to an unnecessary extent with sound commercial enterprises carried on by companies established under the Companies Acts.

Your committee do not consider it within their province to deal with the general question whether applicants for shares in joint stock companies are entitled to any special protection further than to point out that frauds are not confined to transactions in connexion with companies, and that it is under the existing law open to all persons who make applications for shares to do so, subject to such conditions as to allotment or otherwise as they may think fit, and to observe that, at all events in their judgement, legislative protection for foolish persons who apply for shares in worthless undertakings should not be granted to the prejudice of those who are neither dishonest nor foolish, but desire to avail themselves of the provisions of the Companies Acts for the purpose of preserving and extending undertakings which they have created, and which by their success have become too large to be continued as ordinary private partnership.

The Bill appears to have been framed on the assumption that companies which advertise prospectuses and invite subscriptions from the public for shares are the only companies to be considered, and the provisions of the Bill would be wholly restrictive of the numerous private undertakings which in order to facilitate family or business arrangements, avail themselves of the Companies Acts as the only available means of carrying out their objects without the complications and risks incident to a partnership under the existing law.

The Bill also apparently ignores the frequent cases in which a company is formed and registered for the sole purpose of amalgamating two or more companies, or for reconstruction with extended or altered powers.

The provisions of this Bill appear therefore wholly inapplicable to the large and increasing number of companies which are formed to take over and carry on the business of private firms, and which are established simply because the businesses taken over are too large and the seperate interests in them too numerous to permit of their being carried on otherwise than through the machinery of a company, which provides an easy form of transfer of interests, and obviates the long and complicated testamentary provisions necessary in the case of the death of a partner in a business of magnitude. The committee feel that had the provisions of this Bill been in force, it would have been impossible to establish and work any of the companies which have been formed for the purpose of taking over and working many of the most successful undertakings of the age.

In concluding their report the Committee say:—

If it is really desired to trace and expose fraud or misconduct in these cases, the matter should be publicly inquired into before a proper tribunal, and all persons whose conduct may be questioned should have a right of being heard before any such report be made or published.

Many of the members of your committee have had long and extensive experience in the working of the Companies Acts, and represent professionally companies which carry on some of the most important undertakings in the country; and they desire to express their unqualified opinion that the Bill in question will fail to carry out its objects, and will so interfere with legitimate enterprises as to render it impossible in the future for persons to establish and work companies to carry on business similar to those carried on by a large proportion of the most successful and best conducted of existing companies.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

July 27.—Cricket: Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees.
" 28.—Bangalore Races.
Cricket: Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees.
" 30.—Municipal Corporation, 2 p.m.
Bombay Fire Insurance Company Meeting, of Shareholders.
" 31.—Bangalore Races.
Departure of M. S. Siam.
Meeting of Bombay Cotton Trade Association.
Trial of Hunmuntrao Jaghirdar, Poona.
Aug. 1.—Trial of Mr. Arthur Crawford, C.S., Poona.
Town Council.
Bank of Bombay, Annual Meeting.
Municipal Corporation.
" 3.—Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Meeting of Shareholders.
" 6.—Municipal Corporation.
" 7.—Poona Sky Races.
Departure of M. S. Shannon.
" 8.—Town Council.
Meeting of Port Canning and Land Improvement Company.
" 9.—Poona Sky Races.
Municipal Corporation.
" 11.—Cricket: Poona *vs.* Bombay, at Poona.
" 13.—Municipal Corporation.
" 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
Poona Fancy Bazaar.
Departure of M. S. Assam.
Ahmednagar Sky Races.
" 15.—Poona Fancy Bazaar.
Town Council.
" 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
Ahmednagar Sky Races.
Municipal Corporation.
" 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
Ahmednagar Sky Races.
" 20.—Poona Annual Regatta.
" 21.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
Poona Annual Regatta.
" 22.—Dinner and Dance, Gymkhana Club.
" 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
" 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at Arms.
" 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
Half-yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club.
" 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Half-yearly General Meeting, Bombay Club.
" 29.—Simla Fine Arts Exhibition.
" 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
" 6.—Flower Show, Poona.
" 10.—Cricket: North *vs.* South, at Poona.
" 11.—Cricket: North *vs.* South, at Poona.
" 12.—Cricket: North *vs.* South, at Poona.
" 18.—Fine Arts Exhibition, Poona.
" 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 4.—Poona Horse Show.
" 10.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 11.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 12.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 13.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 16.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
" 18.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
" 20.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 22.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 19.—Madras Races.
" 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
" 24.—Madras Races.
" 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
" 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).

In the district of Charingin in Java, which was depopulated by the tidal wave during the volcanic outburst on Krakatau island in 1883, tigers have increased enormously in number. The inhabitants have suffered so dreadfully from them that the Government reward for killing them has been fixed at 200 guilders each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Vedra, 1,891 tons, Captain D D Lacey, arrived in Bombay yesterday, with 3,670 tons of coals from Cardiff. She is consigned to the Captain.

THE s.s. Aston Hall, 2,333 tons, Captain J A Hill, cleared out yesterday for Port Said and Liverpool, laden with a general cargo and Lieutenant-Colonel C Hackett and two children, and nurse, and Lieutenant G Downing, as passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Persia	2317	R. Hutchinson	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Clan Graham	1911	C. Alexanderson	C	Finlay Muir.
" Werneth Hall	2690	W. Boulton	D	Edward, Bates & Co.
" Apollo	2066	J. Douglas	F	F. Muir & Co.
" Clan Macdonald	1718	W. J. Rule	G	F. Muir & Co.
S.S. Huzara	1336	D. Campbell	L	M. Mackenzie.
" Aston Hall	2333	J. A. Hill	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Austria	3099	D. Nicholas	N	C. & Eduljee.
" China	1391	E. Billings	P	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Sultan	2041	Collin	1	V. Ebram.
" Taif	872	H. Schumacker	2	Hajee Cassum Joosubs.
" Kashavar	1515	C. Gadd	4	P. & O. Co.
" Manilla	2383	G. B. Gavino	6	F. Bazzoni, Esq.
" Mobile	917	J. T. Cronin	7	B. & P. S. N. Co.
" Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" St. Rœulus	2081	J. Henry	11	K. Nixon & Co.
" Peveril	1974	Burgess	11	K. Nixon & Co.
" Strathern	1856	L. White	12	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Kt. Errant	2284	J. J. G. Mathews	13	K. Nixon & Co.
" Queen Victoria	1506	P. Ewen	16	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Bormida	1499	E. DeNegri		F. Bazzoni, Esq

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
26	Vedra (s)	Lacey	Cardiff, June 28.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
27	Aston Hall (s)	Hill	Liverpool.
	Barque Charan Wattana	Moller	Bangkok, Penang, &c.

The following vessel entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Werneth Hall, for Marseilles and Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
22 Chindwara s.....Waldebank..Moulmein, July 18.
Dacca s .....Stone .....London, June 15.
Benmore Ship .....Jenkins .....Liverpool, April 21.

DEPARTURES.

July 22.—Steamers Canara and Governor, and Barque Aeolus.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
24 Scindia s..... ..... Negapatam.
Umballa s .... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

July.
23 Tibre, F S .... Calcutta.
M. Meanatchy, D S ..... Singapore.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—182 bales wool, G. Kessowji; 1,872 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Siam s—16 cwts ivory, P. Khoosbal.
Huzara s—220 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 16 bales hides, B. Esmail; 21 bales hides, O. Chandabhai; 22 cwts gum, V. Hunsraj.

FOR ANTWERP.

Huzara s—30 cwts gum, F Hurst.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sultan s—40 cwts gum, F. Hurst.
China s—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt. Errant s—2,880 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 4,999 cwts rapeseed, F. Masotty and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

St. Regulus s—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co 375 cwts copra, The Bombay Co. Ld.; 118 cwts copra, G. Motee and Co; 25 cwts garnets, F. Fischer and Co; 680 cwts copra, D. P. Batha and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kashgar s—250 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 205 bales twist, Framji Sands and Co.
Bormida s—20 bales twist, The Colaba Land and Mill Co; 80 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Mills Co; 170 bales twist, C Chotalal.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—174 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 93 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 71 bales cotton, H A Esmail and Co; 250 bales twist, D P Marker; 160 bales twist and 2 bales piece goods, C Bomanji and Co; 25 bales twist, The Anglo Indian S and W Co.
Bormida s—100 tons old iron, R Tyabji and Co; 75 bales twist, H Moolji; 400 bales twist, C Chotalal; 20 bales T cloth, M Jaitha and Co; 23 bales twist, The Colaba Land and Mill Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—7 bales twist, The Colaba Land and Mill Co.
Kashgar s—13 bales twist and 2 bales T cloth, C Bomanji and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 26.

Welie, Major, Bengal, D. L. I., on transfer, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 24.

Poynder, Surgeon, Madras, I. M. D., on sick leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 27th July, 1888.

1. The monsoon drills will commence in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, 1st August, from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Officers commanding companies are requested to direct all recruits to attend. N. C. Officers and trained Volunteers are also invited to attend.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

2. There will be practice for all members at Colaba on Saturday.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON.
Captain & Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, Commandant.

Bombay, 27th July, 1888.

1. The Battery will parade at Head quarters on Saturday next at 4-45 p. m. for elementary repository drill. Uniform and fateque caps to be worn.

2. Sergeant Macfarlane will, until further orders, hold classes of instruction at Head-quarters on the undermentioned days:—Tuesday, at 9 p.m. Wednesday, at 6 p.m. Thursday, at 6 p.m. Friday, at 9 p.m. The subject taken up on Tuesday and Thursday will be the same as these dealt with on Wednesday and Friday. The classes will last for about an hour, and it is hoped that the times fixed will make it convenient for every member of the Battery to attend twice a week.

By order,
ARTHUR LESLIE,
Captain, and Acting Adjutant.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 26.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 14th June 1888:—

21st Bo Infy.—Color Havildar Itmehtar Balmehtar to be Jamadar, provisionally, vice Itmehtar Gunmehtar, deceased.

The undermentioned officer is granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Surgn A S Faulkner, I M S, two months, private affairs.

Second Lieut E T Saules, 1st Battn Suffolk Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the B S C, with effect from 13th June, 1888.

The following appintment is made, with effect from the 1st June 1888:—

B B and C I Railway Vol Rifle Corps (1st battn)—Lieut H M Steuart to officiate as Adjt of the 1st Battn during the absence of Lieut C R Mallaby on leave of absence to England on private affairs, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major from the date specified, subject to her Majesty's approval:—Staff Corps.—Capt F Abbott,—22nd July 1888.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major from the date specified, subject to her Majesty's approval:—Staff Corps.—Capt G B E Radcliffe,—23rd July 1888.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872, license to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians is hereby granted to the Rev D Berli and the Rev Th Sutz.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col G E Hancock and Capt L L Fenton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Supt of Surveys under the Rajasthanik Court on the 5th instant, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col C E Hussey is appointed to act as Cant Magiste at Deulali, in addition to his other duties, till further orders.

Lieut-Col Hussey is also appointed to be a Magte of the First Class under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, within the limits of the military cantonment of Deulali.

Rao Bahadur Balkisan Amarsing, Inspr of Police in the Khandesh Dist, was in charge of the current duties of the office of Assist Supt of Police, East Khandesh Dist, from the 16th April, after office hours to 28th May 1888, before office hours.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Islam, Inspr of Police in the Khandesh Dist, was in charge of the current duties of the office of Assist Supt of Police, West Khandesh Dist, from the 19th March, before office hours, to 31st May 1888, after office hours.

Rao Saheb Shewakram Kishenchand, Mukhtyarkar of Taluka Dadu in the district of Karachi, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

The special leave on urgent private affairs for six months granted by Govt Notification No 570, dated 30th January, 1888, to Captain E F Marriott, Dist Supt of Police, Panch Mahals, has been commuted by her Majesty's Secy of State for India to furlough on medical certificate for nine months.

Mr. Waman Govind has been appointed, under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Nandurbar in the Khandesh Dist, with effect from the 9th instant, during the absence of Mr. Waman Ranchandra on privilege leave.

Under the provisions of Section 27 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) Rao Bahadur Chunilal Maneklal, First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, is invested with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts as may be referred to him by the District Judge of Ahmedabad.

Rao Bahadur Bapuji Rangnath Udgikar is appointed to be a Village Munsif under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the town of Pandharpur in the Sholapur Dist vice Mr. Janarhan Mairal Patel, resigned.

The above appointment is made with effect from the 1st August 1888.

Mr. Raghunath Venkatesh Gune has been appointed, under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), to act as Clerk of the Subordinate Judges Court at Kopargaon in the Ahmednagar Dist during the absence of Mr. Ganesh Narotam on privilege leave.

Under Section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Govr in Council is pleased to place the undermentioned Magtes of the First Class in the district of Nasik in charge of the sub-divisions of that Dist comprising the talukas specified against their names:—Mr W Doderet,—Malegaon, Nandgaon, Baglan and Kalvan; Mr J Davidson,—Nasik, Sinnar and Igatpuri.

Rao Saheb Gopal Anant Bhat delivered over charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Murbad in the Thana Dist on the 9th inst. after office hours.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal Maneklal received charge of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ahmedabad on the 12th inst., before office hours.

Rao Saheb Gokuldas Vithaldas Saraya assumed charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Murbad in the Thana Dist on the 12th inst, before office hours.

Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Amritrao Mankar and Rao Bahadur Jayasatyabodhrao Tirmalrao respectively delivered over and received charge of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Satara on the 13th inst, before office hours.

A'zam Tarachand Lakhumal, acting Head Munshi of taluka Khipra in the district of Thar and Parkar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district under Sec. 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. A S Moriarty, additional Assist Judge at Satara, with the appellate jurisdiction described in Sec 17 of the Bombay Civil Court's Act XIV of 1869.

A'zam Dattatraya Balaji, Head Karkun of taluka Supa and A'zam Shesho Shrinivas, acting Head Karkun of taluka Karwar in the district of Kanara, are appointed to be Magistrates of the Third Class in that district under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and are invested each with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—

Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (Sec 143).

Power to make orders under Sec 144.

Power to hold inquests (Sec 174).

Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint and upon police reports (Sec 191).

Azam Ganpaya Lakshmikant, acting Mahalkari of Mundgod in the dist of Kanara, is appointed to be a Magiste of the Second Class in that dist under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council has been pleased to appoint the Reverend D Mackichan, MA, DD, to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay vice the Hon Sir Raymond West, KCIE, resigned.

With reference to Govt Notification No. 1232, dated 9th instant, it is hereby notified that Mr K K Kapadia received charge of the duties of Vice-Principal, Elphinstone High School, on the 23rd ultimo, before office hours.

With reference to Govt Notification No. 1217, dated 6th instant, it is hereby notified that Rao Saheb Motiram Rajaram Vakil received charge of the office of Deputy Educational Inspr, Surat Sub-div, on 7th instants, before office hours.

With reference to Govt Notification No. 1217, dated 6th instant, it is hereby notified that Rao Saheb Motiram Rajaram Vakil delivered over charge of the office of Depy Educational Inspr, Ahmedabad Sub-divn, on the 5th instant, after office hours, and that Rao Saheb Mohadlal Ranchhoddas Javheri delivered over charge of the office of Deputy Educational Inspr, Surat Sub-divn, on the 30th June 1888, in the afternoon.

Rao Saheb Ganpat Vyankatesh Limaye, Deputy Educational Inspr, Nasik Sub-divn, is granted furlough for one year from 1st Sept next.

Veterinary Surgn M C Mitchell is appointed substantive pro tem. Lecturer in Veterinary subjects in the Veterinary School attached to the College of Science, Poona, during the absence of Veterinary Surgn T Pottinger in Bombay.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C G Dodgson, Forest Settlement Officer, Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 31st July 1888, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

Mr W A Boulton, Assist Supt, Sind Rev, Survey, is allowed furlough for two years.

Mr P C H Snow, C S, acted as Collr and Magiste of the district of Satara and Pol Agent, Satara, from 18th to 23rd June 1888, both days inclusive.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Balaji Gangadhar Sathe to do duty as Huzur Depy Collr, Ratnagiri; and Rao Bahadur Rajaram Khanderao Vaidya to do duty as Native Assist to the Commissioner, C D.

Veterinary Surgn J K Grainger, Supt of Horse Breeding Operations, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 15th August 1888, or such sub

NOTICES.

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☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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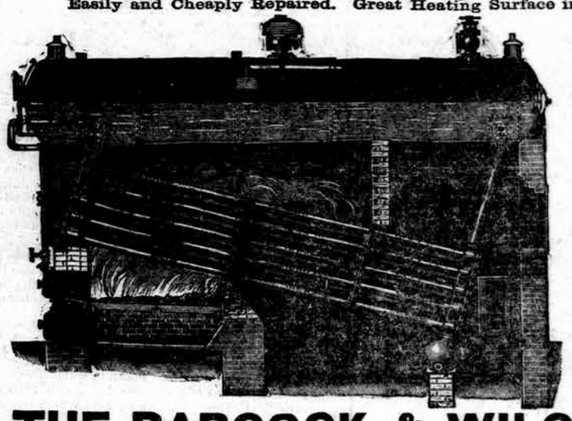
OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



FOR **MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT,** Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.

GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,

NEW YORK & GLASGOW.

107, HOPE ST., GLASGOW. 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.

NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

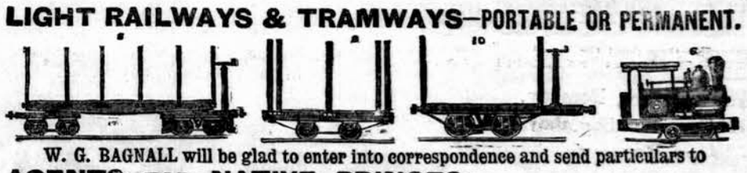
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

LIGHT RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.

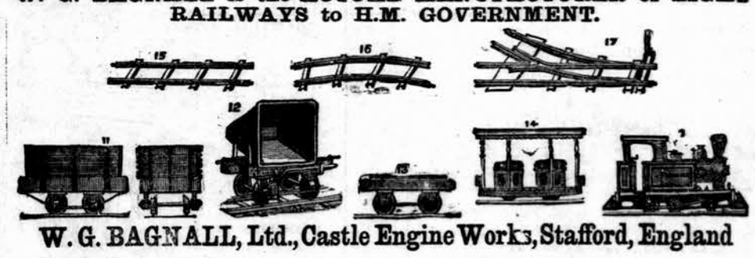


W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to

AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS, CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,

AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.

W. G. BAGNALL is the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER of LIGHT RAILWAYS to H.M. GOVERNMENT.



W. G. BAGNALL, Ltd., Castle Engine Works, Stafford, England

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

MÖLLER'S

COD LIVER OIL.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

THE ONLY FILTERS PROVEN BY ANALYSIS.

BEWARE

OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid disease, or the

GERMS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES such as Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, &c.

Repeated analyses have proved that

MAWSON'S New PATENT FILTER

removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.

Proprietors—Mawson, Swan & Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

Agents—KEMP & Co., LIMITED, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS, Ornamental Glazed Tiles for Swimming Baths, &c.

THE CAMPBELL TILE Co.

206, Gt PORTLAND St LONDON

SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application

MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT, ENGLAND

PARIS 1878 MELBOURNE 1880

NOTICES.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 1s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS,
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 27, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London.

And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co. BATHGATE and Co Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.

AGENTS FOR RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others, who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Vandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampar Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Masjid ,,	Bhosawul Junction[a]	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boreaum
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Kattipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapore
Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Coorla	Chanonee	Budlaira	Koorun
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wanjni	Budnaira
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Sorel[a]	Malker
Tannaha	Bagnar	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwaab	Kurjutab	Samergaum
Callian Junction	Jawar	Padesdari	Poolgaum
Honaib	Beech	Khandalia	Dyrgaum
Titwala	Sinaeji	Lanowlees	Wurdah[c]
Khadawali	Harsud	Karli	Powanar
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Sindee
Shapoor	Sheringee	Tulligaun	Boree
Atgaum	Hurdaa	Salaiwadi	Kapri
Khurde	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Sagaon
Kussaraha	Paginal	Kirkee	Jehwoor
Egutpoora	Sewnee	Poonah[b][d]	Keim
Ghotee	Dharam	Loonee	Barsee Rd
Bailgaum	Khundi	Corocice	Marmeh
Dolaria B. Siding	Dularia	Yeoti	Ungar
Nassick Rda	Starsee (for Hoshangabad)	Kheirgaum	Mohol
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Petra	Packney
Nipbar	Bagra	Dhond)	Shoiapuree
Lasulgaum	Seoni	Poresoil	Hoolgee
Munmar	Sohagpoorwad	Deasal and Sheerwan	Kurubgum
Nandgauma	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartuz	Goodnen
Naidongree	Sankeri	Pomulwaree	Goodoor
Chollagaum	Baitul	Warengaum	Gudbunga
Kulgaum	Jadawara	Narsaun	Wadi
Galna	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Nulwar
Pachora	Kureli (or Sanjon)	Biswalbridge	Yedsheerry
Myjee	Nandoora	Katna	Sylapore
Mussawuda	Nursingpore	Julumb	Road
Sisowlee	Kuruk Sail	Sheagaum	Chicksage
Julgaum			Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc[a]	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankaralli	Secundera-
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingumpalle	bad
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do. City	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
Limbd	Ninzala	Lunidhar	Sanasar
Chuda	Ujalvar	Kunkavar	Songad
Rampur	Dhoia Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Kundli	Jolia	Vavd.	Vartej
	Dhasa	Jetp r	Ghadecki
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms. b Junction or 30 minutes for Dinner. c From to 13 minutes for Refreshment 40 minutes for Dinner.

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FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S CAMPAIGN WATCHES

Are now sold at the following greatly Reduced Prices :—

	Rs.
II. qly., Metal open-face keyless lever ...	16
„ Metal hunting keyless lever ...	17
„ Metal cut hunting keyless lever ..	18
„ Silver open-face keyless lever ...	28
„ Silver hunting keyless lever ...	29
„ Silver cut hunting keyless lever .	30

Guarantee One Year.

	Rs.
I. qly, Metal open-face keyless lever ...	20
„ Metal hunting keyless lever ...	21
„ Metal cut hunting keyless lever...	22
„ Fine silver open-face keyless lever.	35
„ Fine silver hunting keyless lever.	38
„ Fine Silver cut hunting keyless lever	40

Superior Works, Guarantee 3 Years.

Over 10 years have elapsed since we introduced our **Celebrated Keyless Campaign Watches**, and the unparallelled success they have obtained in India is shown by their rapidly increasing sale and by the numerous imitations which the popularity of a special and reputed article always brings forth. However, those imitations, in what number they may be found, are still all of them far inferior in every particular to our well-known CAMPAIGN WATCHES, which stand unrivalled in the market, and which we mean to improve still—if it is possible to improve what we might call already a perfection.

In Open-face Case, Rs. 16&2

All our Watches are made in our **Steam Factory** in Switzerland, carefully examined and tested there, and again in our Establishment at **Bombay** before leaving. Sold either in small or middle size.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW.
ESTABLISHED 1866.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

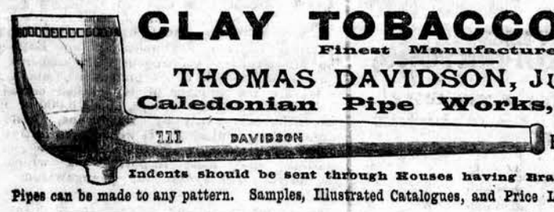
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
„ KEMP & Co., Bombay.

CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

Finest Manufactured.

THOMAS DAVIDSON, JUNR. & CO.,
Caledonian Pipe Works, GLASGOW.



Established over Half a Century.

Indents should be sent through Houses having Branches in Great Britain.

Pipes can be made to any pattern. Samples, Illustrated Catalogues, and Price Lists furnished on application.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH

HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
For HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE M appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London,
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE AND CAMPHOR PILLS.

FULL PARTICULARS.

These Pills are not an empirical medicine. Dr. Flemming was a celebrated Physician practising long in India, who specially prepared these Pills to meet the diseases peculiar to Anglo-Indians. They have stood the test of more than sixty years' use as a

MILD, SAFE, AND TONIC APERIENT FOR

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINTS,
BILIOUS HEADACHES, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS and LOW SPIRITS, FLATULENCE, and HEARTBURN,

and to supply the great need for a Pill to ward off

MALARIAL AND BILIOUS FEVERS.

The *rationale* of the cure is simply that the Pills are a combination of Quinine, Camphor, Vegetable Tonics, Laxatives, and Restoratives, so united as to produce a gentle aperient effect, acting on the liver and purifying the blood, having also the well-known beneficial effects of Quinine and Camphor upon the system, thus *giving tone, instead of causing the usual enervating after-effects* of aperient medicines. The Pills *contain no mercury or any injurious ingredient whatever.*

UNPROFESSIONAL USE OF QUININE.

Although experience has proved beyond question that Quinine is a medicine without an equal for many of the complaints peculiar to residents in hot climates, it is well known that the injudicious use of it (notably of the Sulphate) results in a chronic disordered state of the digestive system, manifested by unsteady hands and loss of power in the senses of hearing and sight. This unsatisfactory state of affairs need continue no longer, as by

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE AND CAMPHOR PILLS

Quinine can be readily taken in scientific doses. Each Pill contains only a small quantity of the Sulphate, so that *persons of a delicate habit* can take them with absolute certainty of *freedom from the distressing results* (sickness, headache, &c.) which frequently attend the taking of Quinine in the ordinary (somewhat careless) manner. Those who in general are unable to bear even small quantities of Quinine if taken alone, need have no fear in the use of Dr. Flemming's Pills. The combination of other ingredients effectually prevents the nauseating after-effects which Quinine sometimes produces.

A DOUBLE BENEFIT,

i.e. the remedial action of Quinine on the blood and the cleansing of the stomach, is thereby secured.

These Pills *never fail* to act on the nervous system as a gentle stimulant (*entirely free from subsequent reaction or depression of its energies*), invigorating the whole body and exhilarating the mind.

The Pills are coated, and therefore easy to take; they are put up in securely-corked bottles, and will keep good for many years in any climate.

DOSES.

As a Dinner or Digestive Pill	One every day an hour before dinner.
As an Aperient	One, two, or three Pills occasionally at bed-time.
At first indication of Fever	One Pill twice a day.
After Fever	One Pill each night at bed-time.
For a Child (able to swallow Pills)	Half the Adult dose.

Prepared only by GEO. THOS. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London, and sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d. To be obtained from the following Firms in India. [illegible] wanted.

CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Scott Thompson & Co.; Bathgate & Co. BOMBAY: Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; MADRAS: West & Co.; Barrie & Co. ALLAHABAD: Lyell & Co. LAHORE: Gillon & Co. ASSAM: Planters' Store Co. RANGOON: Medical Hall.

THE "WATERBURY" PERFECT TIME-KEEPER.

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

WHAT THE LEADING NEWSPAPERS OF GREAT BRITAIN SAY OF THE "WATERBURY."

The WATCHMAKER (London) says :—"Guaranteed to give a maximum of results in time-keeping at a minimum of cost."
The MANCHESTER EXAMINER says :—"A splendid time-keeper."
The MANCHESTER COURIER says :—"They are admirable time-keepers."
The BIRMINGHAM POST says :—"Keeps accurate time, and is a good-looking and handy watch."
The GLASGOW HERALD says :—"A good time-keeper.'
The GLASGOW CITIZEN says :—"A good time-keeper.'
The LEEDS MERCURY says :—"Keeps excellent time."
The SHEFFIELD TELEGRAPH says :—"Never has a better article been produced for the money."
The NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE says :—"A real time-keeper."
The BRISTOL TIMES AND MIRROR says :—"Handsome in appearance, and a marvel of horological mechanism."
The BRISTOL OBSERVER says :—"A surprisingly good watch."
The NORTHERN EVENING EXPRESS says :—"A marvel of cheapness, and a good time-keeper."
The HALIFAX TIMES says :—"A real watch, of good appearance, and which will keep excellent time."

Rs. 8-8.

The EDINBURGH EXPRESS says :—"It keeps time wonderfully."
The PICTORIAL WORLD says :—Our own experience is that the watch is perfectly reliable."
The FREEMAN'S JOURNAL (Dublin) says :—"Serviceable to all. Altogether a capital article.
The DUBLIN EVENING TELEGRAPH says :—"Extremely good time-keepers."
The BELFAST NEWS LETTER says :—"An excellent time-keeper."
The BELFAST NORTHERN WHIG says :—"An excellent and reliable time-keeper."
The WEEKLY TIMES (London) says :—"The famous Waterbury—a favourite all over the world for accuracy and good appearance."

THE WATERBURY WATCH

IS A
KEYLESS (Stem-Winding)
DURABLE
RELIABLE
ACCURATE
TIME-KEEPER.

It runs 28 hours with one winding.
It regulates to a minute a month.
It rarely gets out of order.
It never costs more than One Rupee to repair.
Every Watch is guaranteed for TWO YEARS.

To obtain a Waterbury call at SOUNDY & Co., LD., or at the Office of the Company, 79, Medows Street, or send order by post to WATERBURY, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, or ALLAHABAD, a Watch will be sent by return post free.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a WATERBURY WATCH, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.

THE QUESTION OF INFANT FEEDING AND ITS SOLUTION.

Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD

Agrees with, and perfectly Nourishes, 99 Infants out of 100.

It is the only prepared Food that digests as easily as mothers' milk. This is the grand secret of the success that has attended the use of "Soluble Food."

Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD.

THE ONLY PERFECT FOOD FOR INFANTS.

A VERY IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION FOR INDIA.

NO MILK REQUIRED.

As the Milk is already in Soluble Food, it requires the addition of water only, and one or two minutes' boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the Milk supply is poor and often contaminated the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.

We offer our SOLUBLE FOOD to Mothers resident in India, in the belief that it is the only Food that will enable them to deal successfully with the problem of infant nurture under the difficult circumstances of Indian life.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

consists of equal proportions of the finest flour converted by our special process into the unfermentable form of dextrine, and of milk evaporated to solid form and partially digested.

It is the only food that contains sufficient mineral matter to make bones and teeth.

THE RESULT OF OUR PROCESS.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD contains more flesh and muscle forming principle than any other infants' food.

The British Medical Journal says, "CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."

Consequently the child thrives upon it as on its natural food; while the other prepared foods are not properly digested, fail to nourish the child, and frequently cause functional troubles that result fatally.

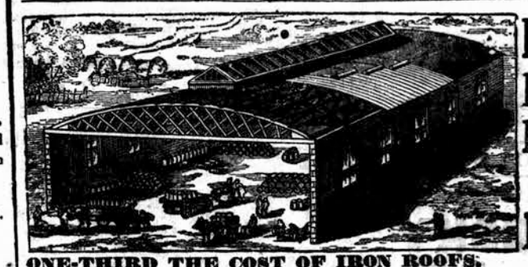
CARNRICK & CO., Ltd., 24 & 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.

BURN & Co

HOWRAH IRON WORKS
HOWRAH

MAKERS OF

LARGEST STOCK OF CONTRACTORS PLANT IN INDIA.



ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS.
MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

M'TEAR & Co., Limited,
Roofing Felt Manufacturers, BELFAST, & GREAT BRITAIN.
Manufacturers also of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.

FELT ! FELT ! FELT ! for Roofing Go-downs, &c.

NOTICES.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.
ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark
Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

Trade ◆ Mark
Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

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